REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,307.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872. Subscription in Advan { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance	Rs. 42
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One Month ,, ...	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do ..... 4½ ,, ,,
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.
On Friday, the 12th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.
THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SUMATRA, (2,922 tons, and 500 H.P.) Captain W. D. Anderson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, AND JAPAN.

On 16th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.
THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. AUSTRALIA, (3,684 tons and 600 H.P.) Captain J. S. Murray, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 12th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO VENICE.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS now run to VENICE, calling at BRINDISI and ANCONA.

The Fare to either Port is—

FIRST CLASS	Rs. 600
SECOND CLASS	,, 300

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MESSRS. HUGHES and NEPHEW'S Fine Clyde-built Full-powered Steamer ATALANTA, 2,200 Tons Register, 400 H.P., G. Mathews, Commander, will sail IL for LIVERPOOL, via the SUEZ CANAL, about the 15th of July. The Passenger accommodation is being placed amidships, the Cabins are well ventilated and free from the motion of the Engines. Will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FIRST CLASS FARE to LIVERPOOL.....£45 { Exclusive of Wines, &c.

Children under 10—Half Fare ; under 3—Free.

JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship-brokers.

FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s.s. ZAIRE, 1,290 tons, will sail for LONDON direct about 15th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE (including Table Wine, Beer, &c.) £50

For Passages only apply to
JOHNSON & Co.,
Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay. Ship Brokers.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE new, First-class fast Passenger Steam-ship GALATEA, 2,500 Tons, 350 H. P., expressly built for the trade with India, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 15th July. This Steamer has really good accommodation for Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	£35 0	£18 0
To Port Said.....	£33 6	£23 0	£14 6
To Suez.	£32 0	£22 0	£13 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free ; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.
Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 9th June 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
The regular Steamers leave
GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.
Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	23	9
Port Said.....	38	24	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa).....	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First-Class	2 C	8 0	2 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 8	0 12	0 6	0 8	0 8

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.
No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE A 1, 20 years, ship LORD LYNDHURST will have quick despatch. For Freight apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Bain.
4th July 1872.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.
Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.
Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,
THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.
Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,
OF THE FINEST PONDICHERRY TOBACCO, AND MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY FOR
MESSRS. GORDON and ESSAI.

"INDIANA" Cigars, per Box of 250	Rs. 5	
,, 1,000	19	
"LONG" Cheroots ,, Box of 200	4-8	
,, ,, 1,000	17	

OTHER MUSTERS DAILY EXPECTED.

GORDON and ESSAI,
OUT-STATION AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Hummum Street, Fort, opposite Soundy & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of Grey, Coloured, and White Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

5 Bales Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs.
6 ,, ,, 3¾ lbs.
5 Cases Grey Dhoties.
4 ,, T. Red Prints.
3 ,, Silk Bordered Dhooties.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
A few Water-proof Black and White Coats and Leggings.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th July 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms (unless previously disposed of otherwise), on WEDNESDAY, the 17th July instant, at 4 P.M., on account and risk of Peramber Narondass, the Mortgagor. All that valuable estate situated at Ba sein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereab uts, and bounded as follows :—on or towards the north by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the south by old fortifications, on or towards the east by vacant ground, and on or towards the west by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial Building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. The "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.
The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

SEWING MACHINES ! SEWING MACHINES ! ! SEWING MACHINES ! ! !

THE Celebrated WHEELER and WILSON'S GOLD MEDAL, SILENT WORKING, LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES, so well known for unrivalled excellency of work, easiness of comprehension, and simplicity of construction.

The following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other necessaries at the Office of the Undersigned :—

No. 1. Plain Table Mahogany or Walnut, Polished.
No. 2. Do. do. do. do.
No. 3. Do. do. do. do.
No. 4. Do. do. do. do.
No. 2. Half Case unpolished Walnut, or polished Mahogany or Walnut fit for Drawing Rooms.
No. 1. Full Case Mahogany or Walnut. It has the appearance of a handsome Cabinet.
No. 1. Elliptic Hand Machine, fit for Ladies, or for those who may not like to use the treadles.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Lessons for using the Machines given to purchasers gratis.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents for Messrs. WHEELER and WILSON.

Agents :—
Poona..... Dadabhoy Cowasjee Bootee, Esq.
Surat..... Sorabjee Eduljee Wadia, Esq.
Jubbulpore ..... Baboo Moheschunder Chatterjee.

NOTICE.—TO LET, the GOVERNMENT BUNGALOW at Mahim, with the Garden attached to it. Apply to
W. RAMSAY, Acting Collector.
Bombay, Collector's Office, 9th July 1872.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CHAMBER of COMMERCE will be HELD THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, at 2-30 P.M.

The attendance of Members is particularly requested.
By Order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th July 1872.

THE ELPHINSTONE LANDING, SHIPPING, AND FORWARDING COMPANY.
FORWARDING AGENTS TO THE P. & O. Co.,
AND TO COCKBURN'S U. S. AGENCY SOCIETY.
F. MOOLJEE & Co.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of about 1,500 tons, or any part thereof, of OLD IRON, consisting principally of Broken Pot Sleepers, Chairs, and short pieces of Rails, now lying on the Company's premises at Wady Bunder, Mazagon, where it can be seen by application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Offers which must specify the rate per ton will be received by the Agent at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon on MONDAY, the 15th instant.

The Agent reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders.

Terms—Cash on delivery.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 9th July 1872. Acting Storekeeper.

TO RAILWAYS, BUILDERS, &c.—Large quantities of CEMENT being imported into the Indian Market, inferior in quality and short in quantity, we hereby give notice that we have always on sale through our Consignee, Messrs. HUGH D. FISHER & Co., BEST KENT PORTLAND CEMENT in full sized barrels of 420 lbs., also ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER of PARIS, &c.

HILTON, ANDERSON & Co.,
Agents, HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.
Testimonials can be had on application and Contracts for shipment entered into.

KEROSENE and TURPENTINE,
Expected to arrive shortly.
18,000 CASES KEROSENE and 500 CASES TURPENTINE.
HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

FOR SALE, a SHIGRAM, HORSE, and HARNESS. Price Rs. 600.—Apply to "A.R." *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, a GENTLEMAN'S SHOFUL HANSOM CAB, lined with best Morocco Leather and fitted with Plate Glass Windows in sides and front. In perfect order, and built expressly for the Owner by Tursill, of South Audley Street, London. Apply to
LUDDA EBRAM, Poona.

KOUSANIE TEAS
Of Season 1871-72.

Souchong and Kousanie Mixture.
Cash Rs. 4 Packet of 2 lbs. Credit Rs. 4-8

Hyson and Orange Pekoe.
Cash Rs. 2-4 Packet of 1 lb. Credit Rs. 2-8

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
BY LIEBIG'S PROCESS.

A teaspoonful forms a basin of Chicken Broth. Unequalled as a Food for Invalids or Sick Children.

Jars, Rs. 3-8.

Prepared only by
D. S. KEMP & Co.

J. & C. White & Co.'s SHERRIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
PALE DINNER, an excellent light dry wine for general family use, per doz.	22 8	25 0
VINO DE PASTO, a full-bodied generous Dinner Wine...	26 0	29 0
SUPERIOR PALE (J. & C. White's well known "White Seal" brand), a richly flavoured mellow Wine...	28 0	31 0
MANZANILLA, delicate and very dry, in high esteem among connoisseurs as the "Convent" Wine...	34 0	38 0
LIGHT AMONTILLADO, a soft, pure, delicate wine (genuine juice of the grape, which cheaper wines offered as Amontillado usually are not)	38 0	42 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO ; this *ne plus ultra* of Sherries may fairly be said to be unequalled for delicacy, dryness and aroma	44 0	48 0

J. & C. White & Co.'s PORTS.

FINE PORT, a sound good wine, with full body and flavour. Quarts, per doz	27 0	30 0
Do. Pints, ,, ...	16 0	18 0
SUPERIOR PORT, a first-class rich old wine, with fine bouquet. (Suitable for invalids.) Quarts, per dozen	34 0	38 0
Pints, Do. ,, ...	19 0	21 0

AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.
DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Honorary Secretary.

LOST, on the night of 6th instant, a JOLLY BOAT from the Ship ROUMANIA. Name of the Ship and Master are marked on the Boat. Clincher built and Copper fastened, about 18 feet in length. Anybody who will return the Boat will be handsomely REWARDED.

BOMBAY CLUB.—The HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the CLUB will be HELD at the CLUB HOUSE on TUESDAY, the 30th JULY 1872, at 5 o'clock P.M.
W. P. WALSHE,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 28th June 1872.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late PRINCE GRANT, Saddler and Harness Maker, are requested to settle their Accounts before the 31st instant, after which date all Outstandings will be handed over to the Solicitors to the Estate for recovery.

CHARLES LAKE, } Executors to the Will of the
SAMUEL HODGERT, } late Prince Grant.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or indebted to the ESTATE of the late Major H. A. BERRY, Paymaster 2nd Cameronians, are requested to communicate with Captain BEERS, 26th Cameronians, Fyzabad, within one month from THIS DATE, after which NO CLAIMS will be ADMITTED.
W. BEERS, Captain, 26th Cameronians,
Member of Adjustment Committee.
Fyzabad, 1st July 1872.

LOST, TWO (2) SHARES, as follows :—One (1) Share, No. 2486, of Manekjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company.
One (1) Share, No. 360, of Bombay, Burmah Trading Corporation.
Any one furnishing me the same will receive Rs. 25.
જેઠાભાઇ ભાઇચંદ હીમતર મ ગેલાભાઇ.
JAITHABHOY BHOYCHUND.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LIFE BRANCH.
REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date of leaving Alexandria or Port Said for Europe without Medical Certificate or fresh examination.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 14th May 1872.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY,
Khetwady Road, No. 141.

CARRIAGES of all description, with or without Horses ; also SINGLE HORSES and PAIRS, may be HIRED at a MODERATE CHARGE. Agreement made by the month at reduced rates. Horses shod under the supervision of a practical Farrier. Orders will be received at the Premises, Khetwady, by Mr. BURDETT, Manager, or at No. 2, Ash Lane, Fort.

FOR CHARGES, SEE CARD CIRCULARS.

FOR SALE, One MAIL PHAETON and Pair of young Australian HORSES.

THE MERCHANTS' MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).
Incorporated under the Companies' Acts 1862 and 1867.
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
Profits divided on the mutual principle between the Insurers and the Shareholders.

POLICIES issued on CARGO, SPECIE, &c., by Steam and Sailing Vessels to the United Kingdom, the Continent, and Indian Ports.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 8th July 1872.

SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
GLASGOW ..... 50, WEST GEORGE STREET.
LONDON ..... 2, KING WILLIAM STREET.

FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND ANNUITIES.

Life Premiums for the East Indies at Special Rates.
Policy Holders enjoy the privilege of voyaging without extra payment, and are entitled to a reduction of Premium to English rates (corresponding to the age at which the Insurance was effected) from the date of leaving any Port in India on their return to Europe or any other equally healthy part of the world.
FINLAY, MUIR, & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.
1, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, (the Registered Office of the said Company), on TUESDAY, the Sixth day of August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of enabling the Liquidators of the Company to lay before the said Shareholders at the time and place aforesaid an account showing the manner in which the winding-up of the said Company has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of as contemplated by Section 156 of Act X. of 1866, under which Act the said Company is being wound up. And at the said Meeting the following Extraordinary Resolution will be proposed :—

"That all the Books and Accounts, Documents and Papers of or belonging to the Company, or the Liquidators thereof, be placed in the custody of the Firm of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart, and Company."
C. DOUGLAS,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
Bombay, 29th June 1872.

THE TELEGRAPH DESPATCH AND INTELLIGENCE COMPANY, LIMITED, with which is incorporated THE LOMBARD TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AGENCY.

Chief Offices : 2, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON.

PASSENGERS' TELEGRAMS.

Passengers can Telegraph their arrival at Home, together with any Casualty, Birth, or Death arising on the Voyage, to their Friends in India, upon pre-payment of the following Rates, and Registering their Names, either at the Company's Offices (as above) or to their Authorised Agents at Southampton, Liverpool, &c. :—

For a Message to

BOMBAY.....	Rs. 10 8
CALCUTTA.....	10 8
MADRAS	10 8
CEYLON, AND ALL PARTS OF INDIA	12 0

AGENTS.
NEW YORK—The Wall Street Financial and Commercial Bureau.
CALCUTTA.—Messrs. T. Livermore & Co., 4, Wellesley Place.
BOMBAY.—Office, 5, Armenian Lane.
Other Ports will shortly be announced.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 200 of 1870.
SHREE JEEWAN LALJEE GOVERDHUNJEE MAHARJ, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay, and carrying on business of a Banker in Bombay by means of his Moonim and Manager, NARRONBHOY LUCKSMIDAS, Hindoo, residing in Third Bhoywada Street, in Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS, a Merchant, residing in Hoke Cundela Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, an Insolvent ; HENRY GAMBLE, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent ; VUSSONJEE RUNCHORDAS ; and DAMODHUR RUNCHORDAS, a Hindoo Infant under the age of sixteen years, and residing in Hoke Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay ..... Defendants.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 15th day of January 1872, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in ONE LOT, before C. P. COOPER, Esq., Acting Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July 1872, at the hour of three in the afternoon—

All the Estate and Interest of the abovenamed Shree Jeewan Laljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, Vussonjee Runchordass, an Insolvent, Henry Gamble, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of the said Insolvent Vussonjee Runchordass, and Damodhur Runchordass, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, and situate in Bora Bazar or Hoke Chuckla Street, within the Fort, in Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 985 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 60, and bounded in the east by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the west by the Bora Bazar Street, on the north by the house of Shree Run-chorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Thakoor Pairaj Lucka, and all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate in Bora Bazar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 984 and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 16, and bounded on the east by the house of Tulsey Nursey, on the west by the house of Runchordass Jadowjee, on the north by the house of Shree Runchorjee Maharaj, and on the south by the house of Pairaz Lucka. The said two pieces or parcels of land, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seven and a half square yards or thereabouts, and which said premises are now and have been for some years past in the occupation of the said Vussonjee Runchordass and Damodhur Runchordass and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the Office of the said Acting Commissioner, or at the Office of Mr. CUMROODEEN TYABJEE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
—Dated this 29th day of June 1872.
C. P. COOPER,
Acting Commissioner.

NOTICE to DEALERS, CONTRACTORS, MUNICIPALITIES, and other CONSUMERS of KEROSINE OIL, FLOUR, AMERICAN LUMBER, TOBACCO, &c.

FOR SALE.

Imported direct Ex American Ship NORTANTUM.
KEROSINE OIL, Devoe's best refined, in Patent Cans with Screw Nozzles.
BEST FRESH AMERICAN TOBACCO, in Dwarf Boxes containing 20 to 22 lbs. each.
BEST REFINED SPIRITS of TURPENTINE.
BEST FRESH SWEET AMERICAN FLOUR, "Field's Extra" Brand, in Barrels.
AMERICAN TAR, in Barrels.

Also on Hand,
AMERICAN ASH OARS, 10 to 18 feet.
PRESERVED MILK, PEACHES, GREEN CORN, PEAS and LOBSTER.
AMERICAN STREET LAMPS, fitted with Burners for Kerosine Lights, well adapted for Street Lighting and large Buildings.
For Terms apply to the Undersigned.
DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.
Bombay, 26th June 1872.

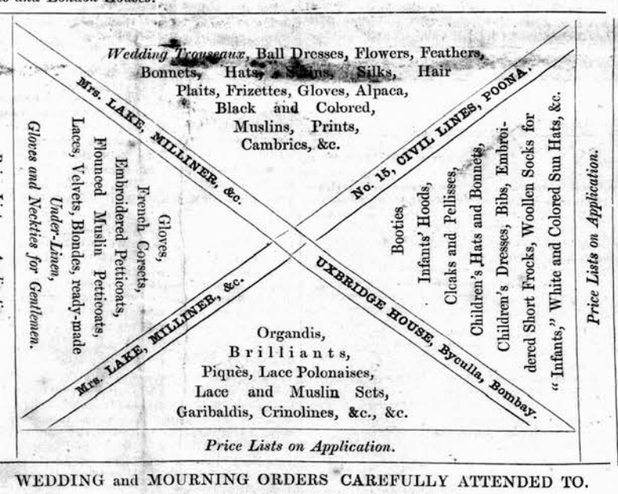
JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine-ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,
SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 15, CIVIL LINES,
POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.
1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM and CO.,
BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs a.
Coats		16 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each... ...	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 8
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ...	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ...	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Suez, per doz ...	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz..	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose.....	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,, ...	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each ...	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth.....	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool.....	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	22 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits.....	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats ...	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat.....	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby.....	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps.....	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab ...	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin"	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,, ...	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	0 8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5 8
	,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	Fine Irish Cambric, from.....	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY ...	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c....	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM and CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style.....	Rs. 12 8	Rs. 20
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit .... ,,	8 8	
Ditto Superior Quality..... ,,		25
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted. Rs.	18 8	,, 30
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably... ,,	12 8	
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers ..... ,,		16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits..... Rs.	10 to	,, 18
Wiosey, all-Wool, Silk and Wool Shirts... ,,	5 to	,, 9

HOSIERY,
English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woolen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.
Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
UNIFORMS MADE ACCORDING TO REGULATION.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS,
Made expressly to resist the severest Weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs.	20
Drab do. do.	,,	30

For Waterproof Suit send size of Chest, Height, and Cash.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE.
THE PROPERTIES of this now celebrated Indian remedy are TONIC, re-invigorating every nerve and muscle of the system. Per Bottle—Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8
D. S. KEMP & Co.

S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET quiet for Bank of Bombay and Colaba Landshares. Port Cannings closed firm. Government Paper steady.

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 11/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ..	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ..	1s. 11¼d.
Do. Documents.	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight. ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight... ...	99½
China	60 Do. do.... ...	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolus	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five- Frane Pieces	... 211½
Bar Silver	... 107
Gold Leaf	... 16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch... ...	... 16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch ...	... 16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	...112
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...104 to 104¼	
Four per cent	...101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...100½
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate' ...	...112
New French Loan 5 per cent (3 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 90½ to 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 92	

KHANGAUM AND OOMRAWUTTEE BRANCH RAILWAYS.

Traffic Receipts and Train Mileage for week ended 8th June 1872.

KHAMGAUM.	RECEIPTS. Rs. a. p.	TRAIN MILEAGE.
Passengers ...	54 15 1	65
Goods ...	122 8 2	47
Electric Telegraph ...	0 3 4	0
Total...	177 10 7	112

OOMRAWUTTEE.		
Passengers ...	98 3 5	28
Goods ...	231 3 10	56
Electric Telegraph ...	0 10 4	0
	330 1 7	84

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9TH JULY.

London ..	Cotton ... Cases ... Seeds ...	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ... £2 2s. 6d. Wooden Ships „ ... £2 0s. 0d. Myrabolms & Coir bills £1 17s. 6d Seeds ... £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ... Coffee ...	No ship
Overland	Steamers ...	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 8s. 9d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton ... Opium ... Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 45 per bale nominal
Calcutta ..	Salt ...	Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta For charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Mula (s) ...	Hanna ...	Suez, April 29.
	William Fernburn...	Mackenzie ...	Liverpool, Nov. 20.
	Australia (s) ...	Murray ...	Suez, June 28.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Xantho (s) ...	Brown ...	Liverpool.
	The Bruce ...	Williamson ...	Rangoon.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship P. Revello, Revello, to Coconada.
Barque Panic, Clarke, to Madras.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Simla, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Dunphaile Castle, to Madras.

STEAMERS LOADING IN ENGLAND FOR THE EAST vie SUEZ CANAL.

NAME.	Tons.	DESTINATION.	To SAIL.
St. Phenson's ...	1327 ...	Bombay ...	June 21
Assyria ...	1700 ...	Kurrachee ...	June 21
Saltwell ...	1400 ...	Calcutta ...	July 1
Walamo ...	1800 ...	Bombay ...	July 5
Viceroy ...	1200 ...	Calcutta ...	July 16
Othello ...	2523 ...	Calcutta ...	July 25
Dhoolia ...	1800 ...	Calcutta ...	Sept.
Benmore ...	582 ...	Yokohama ...	

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, latitude 18° 53m. 45s. N.; Long 4h. 51m. 25s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea = 37 feet.

July.	Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations. Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky the whole sky doubled as 10.	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9 P.M.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9 A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O						
1	29 645	82 3	78 0	65	62	86 0	79 8		W, WSW.	408
2	642	82 3	77 9	76 2	83	57	86 3	79 4	WSW, SW.	423
3	656	81 2	77 8	76 6	86 3	74	83 5	77 6	WSW, SW, W, WSW, SW, WSW SW.	434
4	689	81 2	77 8	76 6	86 1	74	83 3	79 9	SW, WSW, SW, WSW, SW.	382
5	703	81 4	77 8	76 5	85 4	67	86 3	76 1	SW, WSW, SW, W, WSW.	450
6	688	80 1	77 3	76 4	88 6	80	82 4	76 0	WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.	501

	In. Ct.
Fall of Rain during the Week ...	2 64
Registered between 1st January and 30th June ...	24 49
Total Fall of Rain between 1st January and 7th July ...	27 13

DAILY IMPORTS.—9TH JULY.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Derby (s), 493 bundles sheet iron, Ghellabhoy Khanbhaye; 25 cases champagne, Munro Newson & Co.
Haidee, 34 cases portwine, Aderjee Cooverjee & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Prince Oscar, 79 cases brandy, Payne & Co.
Sam Mendel, 6 cases old rum, Payne & Co.
British Nation, 10 cases sherry, Payne & Co.
Xantho (s), 23 cases brandy, Bonnevia"e & Sibille.
British Flag, 6 cases rum, Bonneville & Sibille.
Ada (s), 9 cases hardware & glassware, The Bombay Gas Company; 50 cases copper sheet, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 2 cases medicine, Shurafally Heeptoola; 6 cases oilmanstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla & Co.
Centurion, 22 cases matches, Currimbhoy Jewajee & Co.; 25 casks tar, Tyebjee Habutbhoy; 2 packages hardware, Tyabally Dawoodbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Galatea (), 5 cases seed beads, Alsen, Riche & Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia (s), 50 cases brandy, Bonneville & Sibille.
H. A. Brightman, 50 cases claret, Aldridge Salmon & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—9TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 10 bales cotton, Jamnadass Madhoordass.
Atalanta (s), 2 bales cotton, Becherdass Ambaidass; 32 bales hemp, and 42 bales cotton, Soondersdass Mooljee; 30 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.; 125 bales wool, J. D. Varrya.
Livorno (s), 101 bales cotton, Coorjee Mhowjee; 25 bales cotton, Vithaldas Coorjee; 25 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorai; 1,086 bales cotton, W. Nicol & Co.; 48 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 35 bales wool, Toeuthdass Lillaram; 40 bales wool, and 70 bales hemp, Shamjee Naronjee & Co.
Derby (s), 1,000 bales cotton, Leggatt & Co.
Sir John Mandeville, 50 bales cotton, Chotalall Joogulbhoy.
Flying Venus, 100 bales cotton yarn, Gocouldass Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Sumatra (s), 63, bundles hides, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 88 pieces E. teeth, Abdool Ramon Khan Mahomed; 55 pieces E. teeth, Abdulrymon Amud; 60 pieces E. teeth, Goolamhussen Currimbhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla (s), 45 bales cotton, S. Tyabjee & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Simla (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunhiee, Preswerc & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Sumatra (s), 1 package silk, Hajee Zumall Abadin.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. a. p.
300 pieces White Mulls	45 inch	20 yds.	2 13 0
500 „ Jaconets	40 „	20 „	2 3 0
500 „ „	40 „	20 „	2 7 0

COTTON.

100 candies	New Dholleras, ready	...	... Rs. 240
50 „	„ „	...	... „ 240
10 „	„ „	...	... „ 240

METALS.

500 cwts. Copper Braziers	... Rs. 59

YARNS.

1,200 lbs. Turkey Red No. 40 ...	...	... As. 24
3,000 „ „ No. 30/60	...	... „ 27½

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 9th July, 10-25 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind west-south-west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·95, rainfall 4 inches 12 cents.

VINGORLA, 9th July, 10-45 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, rainfall 4 inches 90 cents.

CARNACORE, 9th July, 6-40 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 30·000, rainfall 1 inch 87 cents.

TUTICORIN, 7th July, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 94, barometer 29·744.

MANGALORE, 9th July, 1-30 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south, thermometer 79, rainfall 3 inches 30 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—9TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 8th July, 4-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 10 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 9th July, 12-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 23 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 8th July, 6-33 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 7 minutes.
Via Turkey, 8th July, 2-30 P.M., Greenwhich time. Time in transit, 13 hours 30 minutes.
Via Red Sea, 8th July, 9-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 7 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 9th July, 3-30 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 9th July, 3-40 P.M. Time in transit, 5 hours 36 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th July is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta ...	12 4	1 8
„ Galle...	2) 17	4 [illegible]
„ Kurrachee ...	1 8	0 4
„ Madras ...	14 5	0 15

MILITARY.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, July 4.)

The following officiating appointments, made under the operation of orders in Financial Department No. 534, dated 10th June 1868, and No. 1289, dated 1st July 1868, are announced up to 30th April 1872 :—

1st April 1872.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. T. W. Smyth to officiate as Deputy Commr. of Montgomery :—
Mr. J. A. E. Miller, Secy. to the Financial Commr. officiated as Registrar of the Chief Court.
Mr. W. M. Young, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, officiated as Secy. to the Financial Commissioner.
Mr. F. D. Bullock, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Asst. Commr., 3rd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

2nd April 1872.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Maj. J. E. B. Parsons, and of Capt. W. J. Parker :—
Mr. J. W. Smyth, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. R. T. Burney, Offg. Dy. Commr, 3rd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. W. Jenkyns, Asst. Commr, 3rd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

3rd April 1872.

Consequent on the transfer of Capt. C. Beadon to Loodianah :—
Mr. T. Roberts, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, officiated as Dy. Commr, 3rd class.
Mr. H. B. Beckett, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. D. C. J. Ibbetson, Asst. Commr, 3rd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

6th April 1872.

Consequent on the departure on special duty of Lt.-Col. P. Maxwell :—
Lt.-Col. T. F. Forster, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. G. Wood, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Mr. R. Clarke, Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

7th April 1872.

Consequent on the arrival of Major F. J. Millar at Gujranwala and the departure on special duty of Messrs. J. W. Macnabb and D. G. Barkley :—
Mr. R. W. Thomas, Offg. Dy. Commr, 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 1st class.
Capt. F. D. Harington, Offg. Dy. Commr, 3rd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. D. G. Barkley reverted to Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.

9th April 1872.

Consequent on the transfer to Umballah of Mr. C. P. Elliott :—
Mr. A. H. Benton, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.

11th April 1872.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. P. S. Melvill to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab :—
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Offg. Additional Commr., officiated as Commr. and Superintendent.

11th April 1872.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. A. Brandreth to the Jullundhur Division :—
Mr. J. W. Smyth, Offg. Dy. Commr., 1st class, officiated as Commr. and Superintendent.
Lt.-Col. R. J. D. Ferris, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. C. R. Hawkins, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 1st class.

12th April 1872.

Consequent on the arrival of Mr. A. Brandreth at Jullundhur :—
Mr. G. R. Elsmie, Offg. Commr. and Supt., reverted to Offg. Additional Commissioner.

13th April 1872.

Consequent on the return from leave of Major-Genl. R. G. Taylor, C.B., C.S.I. :—
Lt.-Col. C. H. Hall, Offg. Commr. and Supt., reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 1st class.
Lt.-Col. R. J. D. Ferris, Offg. Dy. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. J. D. Tremlett, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Capt. C. H. T. Marshall, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr. 2nd class.

14th April 1872.

Consequent on the arrival of Mr. C. P. Elliott at Umballah :—
Mr. T. Roberts, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. H. B. Beckett, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

15th April 1872.

Consequent on the arrival of Mr. R. T. Burney at Ferozepore :—
Mr. G. W. Rivaz, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr. 2nd class.
Mr. R. Clarke, Offg. Asst. Commr. 2nd class, reverted to Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

19th April 1872.

Consequent on the arrival of Mr. W. P. Woodward at Umritsur :—
Mr. A. R. T. Robertson, Offg. Judge Small Cause Court, reverted to Dy. Registrar of the Chief Court.

29th April 1872.

Consequent on the return from special duty of Mr. J. W. Macnabb and the departure on leave of Capt. G. E. Macpherson :—
Mr. R. W. Thomas, Offg. Dy. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class.
Capt. F. D. Harington, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Mr. J. W. Gardiner, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Mr. F. D. Bullock, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

The following officiating appointments, made under the operation of orders in Financial Dept., No. 534, dated 10th June 1868, and No. 1289, dated 1st July 1868, are announced up to 31st May 1872 :—

12th May 1872.

Consequent on the departure on leave of Captain E. R. Conolly :—
Mr. R. Clarke, Asst. Commr., 3rd class, officiated Asst. Commr., 2nd class.

28th May 1872.

Consequent on the return from leave of Mr. G. Knox :—
Mr. G. E. Wakefield, Offg. Dy. Commr., 2nd class, reverted to Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Capt. R. T. M. Lang, Offg. Dy. Commr, 3rd class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class.
Capt. H. V. Riddell, Offg. Asst. Commr., 1st class, reverted to Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. R. Clarke, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, reverted to Asst. Commr., 3rd class.

29th May 1872.

Consequent on the appointment of Lt.-Col. C. H. Hall to officiate as Commr. and Supt., Mooltan Division :—
Lt. J. A. L. Montgomery, Asst. Commr., 3rd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.

30th May 1872.

Consequent on the transfer of Mr. T. W. Smyth to, and his arrival at, Umritsur :—
Mr. W. E. Purser, Offg. Asst. Commr., 2nd class, officiated as Dy. Commr., 3rd class.
Lt. J. A. L. Montgomery, Offg. Dy. Commr., 3rd class, reverted to Asst. Commr., 3rd class.
Mr. R. Clarke, Asst. Commr., 3rd class, officiated as Asst. Commr., 2nd class.
Mr. Mordaunt Holland, Offg. Dist. Supt. of Police, has obtained privilege leave of absence from the 7th June to the 22nd August.
Consequent on the return to duty of Capt. Newbery, the following officers ceased to officiate in higher grades :—
Mr. M. Morris, and Mr. W. H. Mercer.
The following appointments to have effect from the 15th May :—
Mr. R. S. Bruere to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt of Police 1st grade, 1st class.
Mr. A. C. Plowden to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 1st grade, 1st class.
Mr. H. W. Jackson to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 1st grade, 1st class.
Mr. F. Kelly to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, 1st class.
Mr. F. J. G. Hatchell to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, 1st class.
His Honor the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to make the following promotions in the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Turton Smith as Asst. Distr. Genl. of Police, with effect from the 21th Dec. 1871 :—
Captain F. H. Conolly, from the 1st grade, 1st class, of Asst. Dist. Supts. of Police, to the 4th grade of Dist. Superintendents.
Mr. S. J. Stone, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst. Dist. Superintendents.
Mr. H. L. Mercer, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst. Dist. Superintendents.
Mr. R. S. Bruere, from the 2nd grade of the 2nd class to the 3rd grade of the 1st class of Asst. Dist. Superintendents.
Lala Kanhya Lal, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 2nd class of Asst. Dist. Supts. of Police.
Mr. W. J. Lemarchand is appointed an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police of the 3rd grade, 2nd class, with effect from the 24th Dec., vice Lala Kanhya Lal.
His Honor the Lt.-Govr. is pleased to make the following promotions, with effect from the 15th March, vice Major Harris, instead of so much of Punjab Order No. 664, of the 4th April, as has been superseded :—
Mr. J. Turnbull, from the 1st grade, 1st class, of Asst. Dist Supts. of Police, to be a Dist. Supt. of Police of the 4th grade
Mr. J. P. Warburton, from the 2nd to the 1st grade of the 1st class of Asst. Dist. Supts. of Police.
Mr. C. V. Creagh, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade of the 1st class of Asst. Dist. Supts. of Police.
The following appointment will have effect from the 22nd May :—
Mr. W. H. Mercer to officiate as an Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, 1st grade, 1st class, vice Mr. J. P. Warburton.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Per Annum	Rs.	10 0 0
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TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. THACKER & Co.'s, or Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturday the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ROZARIO—July 7th, at Mount Road, the wife of Dr. L. P. do Rozario, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HUDSON—June 30th, at Peepral, Chanparun, the wife of Mr. W. B. Hudson, of a son.

DEATHS.

CRAMPTON—June 28th, at Lahore, at the residence of her son, T. G. Green, Eliza Wells Crampton, widow of the late Hen. J. Crampton, Esq., of Madras, aged 49.

SPENCER—June 30th, at Mooltan, Henry William Spencer, in the 49th year of his age.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1872.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce holds a special meeting this afternoon to consider the propriety of asking the Secretary of State to delay sanctioning the construction of the Carwar Railway; and the proposers of the memorial to the Duke of Argyll will have no great difficulty in making out their case. They may plead for delay, in the first place, on the ground of the absolute demerits of the line. We have not gone into the engineering part of the question; but Rs. 58,000 a mile is certainly an extraordinarily low estimate for a railway on which there will be some of the heaviest ghaut works in India. As to traffic, it has been proved that the line must begin with no traffic at all, and that the probabilities are there will never be any paying traffic, the representatives of the Carwar Company themselves being of opinion that there will be a deficiency to be supplied out of the increased taxation of the people inhabiting the districts through which the railway will pass.

But it is not till this proposed line is compared with others which might be constructed that we become fully sensible of the worthlessness of a scheme which, but for assiduous puffing, would have died a natural death long ago. We have heard a good deal lately of the folly of attempting to keep the valuable crop of Sawginned Dharwar cotton shut up in Dharwar during the monsoon, when, with the help of a railway, it might be brought down to the seacoast and shipped to Europe at once. What is asked, therefore, is that we should spend a million or two in assisting the Dharwar traders to ship cotton to Bombay or Europe during the monsoon. At all other times of the year, the cotton comes forward freely enough already from Compta and Carwar, but there is said to be a pressing necessity for getting this special variety of cotton sent forward in the months from June to September. Our merchants will no doubt be able to state exactly what foundation there is for this cry. We have heard of large quantities of Dharwar cotton being stored in Bombay warehouses all through the monsoon instead of being shipped to Liverpool, a fact which seems inconsistent with the theory that the one thing needful is to put every bale on board ship before the monsoon is over. But, again, what is this Dharwar crop that so much fuss should be made about it? From an appendix to the Administration Report published some months ago, we learn that the estimated produce of the land under cotton cultivation in this Presidency in the year 1870-71 was 248,274 candies, and towards making up this total, which of course does not include the Berar crop, Dharwar contributed, as its share, 16,359 candies, or 32,000 bales. We shall probably be above the mark in saying that the whole Dharwar crop does not supply more than one-twentieth of the cotton export trade of Western India; and it is for the sake of the small proportion of this insignificant crop which is kept above the Ghauts during the rains that the taxpayers of India are invited to construct a costly railway. It is suggested that the merchants of Bombay must be animated by a purely selfish motive, if they tell the Secretary of State that it would be a mere waste of money to make a special line for such a purpose, and that all the wants of Dharwar will be as well and as cheaply supplied when the district shares with the other southern collectorates of this Presidency the privilege of sending produce down to Bombay by a railway connected with the trunk line of the Great Indian Peninsula. This reproach comes with a bad grace from the persons who sold the Elphinstone waste to our Government at a price which has imposed heavy burdens on our trade, and who now, by their own account, are anxious to do us still further damage by taking away a valuable portion of that trade in order to improve the value of their waste land at Carwar. The merchants of Bombay ought not to be blamed by the late holders of Elphinstone shares for trying to keep as much trade as will enable them to pay interest on the purchase money of the Elphinstone property. But, as we have said, we do not believe that the opening of the Carwar Railway would have any appreciable effect on the trade of Bombay; the Dharwar cotton would come here in any case; but the alternative line, from some point between Poona and Sholapore to Dharwar, would greatly increase the prosperity of the southern division of the Presidency, and be serviceable, not only to Bombay, but to the whole of India.

The *Times of India* tries to discredit our maxim, that what the country now wants is not more railways to the sea, but greater facilities of internal communication, by contending that "railways which "run transversely to the coast must succeed "much better than those which run obliquely, "or nearly parallel with the sea, though it may "be at a considerable distance." But even in England the longitudinal lines, the Great Western and Great Eastern, are the poorest of all, their traffic receipts being not much more than half the amount per mile of the lines running north and south, often within a few hundred yards of the sea. Take, too, the case of the Baroda line, which, as the *Times of India* says, "runs parallel with the sea, and has to "compete with the coast navigation for the "nine fair months of the year." The gross receipts in 1870 were £493,098 on a line of 312 miles, being at the rate of £1,581 a mile, while the rate on the G. I. P. was only £1,305 a mile. If the Baroda line were continued to the North-West, according to the original intention of Lord Dalhousie, its traffic would be so great that it would probably be one of the best paying lines in India, in spite of the enormous cost of the works already completed. The Southern Mahratta line would have the advantage of running behind the Ghauts through a territory as rich as Guzerat, without being exposed to the disadvantage of sea competition. What the *Times of India* can mean by the statistics it published yesterday of the population and land revenue of districts to be opened by the Carwar and the Southern Mahratta lines, respectively, is more than we can say. They must have been supplied, we fancy, by the Railway Department of the Public Works Secretariat. Putting on one side the five collectorates of Belgaum, Kulladghee, Poona, Sattara, and Sholapore (to which should be added the Native State of Kolhapoor), and on the other the two collectorates of Canara and Dharwar, the following are the figures of population and land revenue given in the Calendar and the Administration Report :—

	Pop.	Land Revenue.
Five Collectorates ..	3,640,878 ..	Rs. 60,91,834
Two ditto. ..	1,166,351 ..	„ 25,81,812

But the best of the joke is, that the *Times of India*, in making its misleading comparisons, quite forgets that the Southern Mahratta line will open out the Dharwar collectorate as well as all the others, so that its claims are quite overwhelming. It will do all that the Carwar line offers to do, and three times as much besides.

The Chamber will probably be content to deal with the statistics of the question, and will abstain from referring to the secret motive of the agitation which has been kept up for the purpose of persuading the Secretary of State to sanction this railway. But, for the honour of the mercantile community of Bombay, we hope that a deadly blow will be struck to-day at that system of using private influence at the India Office and with the local Government, to secure the carrying out of questionable schemes, which has brought deep and deserved disgrace on the very name of private enterprise. General Strachey described the other day, in his evidence before the Finance Committee, the way in which Lord Derby, when he was Secretary of State, was induced by Calcutta speculators to sanction the Port Canning Railway, in spite of the protests of the Government of India. We have had similar jobs done on this side of India, but here Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and Colonel Kennedy, instead of trying to protect the public interests, have shown themselves willing accomplices in the work of plundering the taxpayer to enrich private speculators. We have always been foremost in asking that the unofficial classes should have a voice in the government of this country; and the best proof the merchants of Bombay can give of their public spirit and fitness to take part usefully in the management of public affairs will be the denunciation by them of the workings of that illegitimate influence which has now given us, as its latest fruit, the Carwar Railway.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has given Rs. 1,000 to the Burdwan Fever Fund. It is to be hoped that so liberal a contribution from a nobleman new to the country may have the effect of arousing the wealthy and inactive zemindars of the Burdwan district to a sense of the duties which their elevated position entails on them. The Burdwan Rajah is about the only one of the indigenous aristocracy who has, up to now, shown any sense of the deep and widespread distress around him and the obligation incumbent on all the wealthy and influential men to aid in the work of alleviating a distress which may be partly attributed to defective sanitary arrangements, in a great measure to flooded paddy-fields, and still more to the steaming and rotting uncut crops which yield so splendid manure for the next cultivation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BALLOT BILL.

EX-GOVERNOR EYRE.

THE BUILDERS' LOCK-OUT.

FRANCE.

LONDON, 8TH JULY.

The Lords, by 157 against 138 votes, have yielded the amendment to the Ballot Bill making secrecy optional, but have insisted, by 117 against 58, on the adoption of the amendment making the Bill provisional.

LONDON, 9TH JULY.

The Commons have voted the payment of the expenses of ex-Governor Eyre by 243 against 130 votes.

The lock-out of London builders has terminated, the masons independently agreeing to a compromise, whilst, however, the carpenters hold out.

Earl Stanhope, a Conservative, has been elected member of Parliament for West Riding, in succession to Viscount Milton, who has resigned.

The Bombay Mail of the 14th ult. has not yet been delivered in London, but is expected to-night.

PARIS, 8TH JULY.

The Treaty between France and Germany was ratified yesterday by the National Assembly.

The Minister for Finance to-day laid before the National Assembly a Bill authorising the Government to contract a loan for 3 milliards of francs (£120,000,000), also authorising the Minister to borrow an additional amount to pay the loan expenses and to pass special conventions with financial companies in order to secure the reimbursement, facilitate the realization of the loan, and the anticipation of the instalments.

LONDON, 8TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed flat, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera, 7 9-16d.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 4TH JULY.

Earl Kimberley says the differential duties and protectionist tariffs in Australia do more to weaken the home connexion than any expression of opinion.

The *Times* says that international reciprocity in a protectionist sense seriously loosens the bonds attaching the Colonies to Britain.

The Pope protests against the Italian measure suppressing religious bodies. On his 26th anniversary the Pope received the congratulations of 4,000 European representatives at the Vatican.

Professor Airey has been knighted.

The London builders declined the arbitration proposal of the masters.

The Belfast lock-out has terminated, the workmen accepting the two shillings offered by employers.

The Norfolk Agricultural Show at Lynn was opened by the Prince of Wales.

There have been terrific tempests in the midland and northern counties, and destructive floods, following the tropical heat which prevailed in the middle of June.

An Australian Telegraph Company is forming with a capital of $320,000 to lay a cable to Norman Town, Queensland, the Telegraph Construction Company guaranteeing 6 per cent.

The nature of the injury to the Java cable is unknown.

The harvest in England will be late.

Germany is renew

AN EXERCISE FOR INGENIOUS ARITHMETICIANS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will you be good enough to insert and thereby give kind publication to the following two questions in the next issue of your widely circulated journal, and oblige me with answers thereof, when received?

I. Required a number such that when added to, or subtracted from its square, the sum or remainder shall be a square number.

II. Required a number such that there remains one when divided by two; two, when divided by three; three, when by four; and so on, till it leaves no remainder when divided by eleven.

You will also, I hope, ask their full work if convenient.

A BARRISTER.

MARSHAL VAILLANT'S DOG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The late Marshal Vaillant, who was buried at Dijon, directed, when living, that the photograph of his favorite dog should be buried with him. The story of this wonderful dog, and of the attachment of his master to him, is not generally known, and it may be desirable to repeat it now that people hear a great deal of the Marshal. The dog's name was *Bruscs*, and he was found by some French soldiers, howling by the corpse of his dead master, an Austrian officer, who fell on the field of battle at Solferino. The soldiers brought the dog to Marshal Vaillant, who accepted the gift, and took him eventually to Paris. At first *Bruscs* would not take to the French language, and unless spoken to in German, he would slink off with a show of disgust; but he mended his tastes, and in a short time, were ten Tentonic regiments between him and his master, they would not have succeeded in preventing *Bruscs* from reaching the Marshal. When the latter attended at Court, the dog accompanied him, and it seemed immaterial if the Emperor himself was in his way or not, but *Bruscs* would quietly walk over the Imperial boots to secure a seat near his beloved master. He also used to attend Cabinet councils with praiseworthy regularity, and never failed by sneezing, coughing, or whining to express his dissatisfaction when the Council sat for a long time. It is said that on one occasion the canine impatience was evidenced by a prolonged whine, commensurate in duration with the sitting, but the sound had no effect on the Ministers upon *Bruscs* walked up to the Emperor, and scratched his trousers. His Majesty annoyed at the interruption pushed the dog away, and exclaimed "*Est-il-bete, ce chien ?*"—"Bete ?" said the Marshal indignantly, "no sire, he is not stupid—you shall see." The Minister rose, took a newspaper off the table, and going to the farthest end of the room said "Bruscs, take this to the Emperor." Each of the Ministers, as the dog passed them with the paper in his mouth, tried to get it from him, but *Bruscs* would not let it go, and carried the paper safely to the Emperor. From that time *Bruscs* had his *entree* at all the Cabinet councils.

G. A. Y.

9th July.

THE CARWAR RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Times of India* purposely misunderstands that it is the report of Sir Bartle Frere when he was Governor of Bombay which is demanded to clear up this Carwar railway discussion. Railway extension in the Southern Deccan was the subject of that report, and the report itself is public property. Then why *Burke* it, and supply its place with this milk-and-water affair, which would find its fitting place in Grant Duff's ancient history of the ancient Mahrattas?

FREE DISCUSSION.

II.

SIR,—The latest demi-official bulletin about the Carwar railway was issued last week soon after the arrival of the mail. It was to the effect that every thing was ready, awaiting only the sanction of the Duke of Argyll to the new line, and that this would be given as soon as His Grace recovered from the attack of gastric gout from which he was suffering when the mail left. The Scotch are in ecstasies, and the *Times of India* is Scotch for the occasion. The Campbell tartan is all the rage.

The knowing ones whisper confidentially "The Chamber had better relinquish its opposition to the Carwar railway, and if it won't we don't care a brass farthing for it *now*."

Another bulletin mentions that the Madras merchants are marshalling their forces to march forward to fight under the banners of W. Nicol and Co.

Isn't the excitement *fine* in this wet weather? I say that Bombay is now in its element, and will stand to its guns like heroes. Both sides will fight like diehards. Three cheers for Bythell and let slip the dogs of war! Three cheers for M'Ilwraith and strike up the pibroch of Macullum More. Now for the onset! Three cheers for James Taylor: a horse, a horse, a bale of cotton for a horse!

Will the public be allowed a half holiday on Wednesday? And do you want a special reporter to describe the battle in the Chamber? Have you prepared your leading article for Thursday morning? If you haven't you should. You could fill up the flourishes and put in the poetry at once—these are the parts the public relish: the dry details could be sprinkled in here and there after the meeting—of the clans. I think I could write an article for the occasion. I would begin something in this style:—

"After breakfasting on dry toast and hard boiled eggs, the merchants of Bombay assembled on Wednesday afternoon before tiffin in the large hall of the Chamber of Commerce, and took their seats in profound silence. Each face betrayed the excitement of a sleepless night and no end of mosquito bites. Every head was artistically combed, every cravat was artistically adjusted, and everybody wore braces and broad cloth. As the eye was passed round the room the observer could see no better picture—for the *Illustrated London News* or the *Graphic*. Here were assembled fifty patriots in the very centre of the old world, and each sustaining an amount of responsibility that was *just awful*. M'Ilwraith and Bickerdike looked thinner, and Maxwell looked older than before Sedashavghur was transformed into Carwar. Bythell and Graham sat well in their chairs like men who felt that they were observed—by Constable Bailey.

"Punctual to the time for which the meeting was advertised, Mr. Taylor looked at his watch, nodded to the Chairman, and read out the advertisements calling the members of the Chamber together. In the silent decorum that ensued for a minute you could have heard the patter of a member of Council whistle the appropriate melody—

'Paddle your own canoe.'

"This reminder was not lost upon the Chamber, as our readers will perceive by a reference to the speeches in another part of to-day's paper, supplied by our special reporter engaged at the Byculla Club. These speeches tell their own tale, and evince such a thorough acquaintance with the subject of debate, both public and private, general and personal, wholesale and retail, that our duty for to-day ends by waiting until our readers have had time to digest the rich treat which our columns supply—at the expense of a dozen of champagne."

What do you think of that as a specimen? Or would you pitch it an octave higher and begin in this way:—

"The leading firm of W. Nicol & Co has outshone itself in to-day's debate. The two partners of that firm turned over the historical stones that line the Phoonda ghaut, and emptied out the rivers between Carwar and Dharwar, bridging over the latter with pontoons, reducing the gradients of the former to a dead level, and filling the surrounding jungle and waste with cotton and rice fields. The speeches were well delivered, and their effect upon the Chamber was astonishing and dumbfoundering."

LOOKER ON

III.

SIR,—The disputants on the Carwar railway scheme have freely charged each other with selfishness, while each disclaims to be influenced only by the purest public motives. It is assumed that W. Nicol and Co made their Carwar investment chiefly for the public good, and that the fight they are now making is on behalf of neglected and ruined Dharwar. I hope that it is so. We want men of this calibre in Bombay very much. Nobody gives champagne dinners now—the more is the pity! Let us have a champagne dinner on the strength of the sanction of the Carwar railway, and let Mr. M'Ilwraith and Mr. Bythell toast high the virtue of unselfishness! The Chamber of Commerce and the body of Bombay merchants stand charged with selfishness in desiring to draw the Southern Mahratta Country into commercial (railway) relations with Bombay. It is even hinted, certainly inferred, that the Chamber and its friends are prepared to tear the bowels out of the Southern Maharattas and feed upon their vitals if W. Nicol & Co. will only permit the committal of such a horrid job. And W. Nicol & Co. are not going to permit their dear Mahratta friends to be swallowed up by the greedy merchants of Bombay. No, no! W. Nicol & Co. will take care to prevent a calamity so dreadful. They have a panacea for all the ills of Dharwar and for all the colics of Carwar, and they will apply the remedy in the proper time and place. The Chamber and merchants of Bombay only possess one remedy, and that remedy it is said will aggravate the Dharwar cotton disease. But what do the Chamber and merchants care if they can only devour the substance of the Dharwar ryots?

And this is the way the mutual reproaching goes on. Who shall decide between these parties? Are the probabilities of the public interests being cared for greater on the side of W. Nicol & Co. or on the side of the Chamber and the Bombay merchants? Is the wisdom, foresight, and prudence so certain to be all on the side of W. Nicol & Co.? For my part I believe that no friend of Bombay can be on the side of the Carwar railway. To this the Carwarees will reply, "Bombay has no concern in the matter." And I reply if Bombay is anxious to draw trade nearer to itself, most certain it is that Carwar is endeavouring to divert trade into a new channel, and, however successful it may now be, the day will surely come when the trade will go its own road, though that may be some time after W. Nicol & Co. have relinquished their connection with the Carwar Company. But the dispute is *only* about a *State railway* which may turn out good or bad for all that W. Nicol and Co. will care. The Chamber of Commerce, the merchants of Bombay, and the trade of Bombay would view with very different feelings the failure of a line in which they had a personal interest. I wonder the disputants on the Carwar railway never considered the probabilities of a stiff competition on any two lines that tapped the Southern Mahratta Country and adjacent districts. It is probable that the merchants of Bombay might be able to influence the trade. It does not at all follow that, if W. Nicol and Co. get their railway, nobody else will get theirs. Carwar may calculate on success on account of being first in the field, but commercial races on lines of railway are always long races, and traffic returns do sometimes alter most remarkably.

It is slyly hinted that the gentlemen of the Chamber are a parcel of fools: this inference is cleverly put forward once every 24 hours lest the public should forget the fact. This is one of the modest recriminations of the Carwarees, and it is the card that is played when that of selfishness is withheld. The railway lines of India have been running full traffic for half the year, and empty waggons the other half. This is dependent upon the agricultural seasonal operations, and everybody now knows that it is one of the chief causes of the low rate of railway profits. The Carwar railway can only run full traffic for two months of each year at first, and for three months of each year when cultivation is vastly extended. The grain exporting capacity of the country that will be tapped by the Carwar railway is not great, and whatever grain the country may be able to export will, in the ordinary course of events, not be drawn to Carwar.

The difference between the Chamber of Commerce and W. Nicol and Co. is just this—the former are in favour of commerce, the latter in favour of a local trade. The comparison is such as might be instituted between the merchant and the shopkeeper, or between dry champagne and ginger-pop.

FREE TRADE.

IV.

SIR,—The *Times of India* has ventured to reply to one of the many questions which I asked about the comparative capacities of Dharwar and the Deccan Collectorates, and has given some figures of the land revenue and populations of these provinces.

Here is the table:—

Collectorates.	Land revenue.	Per square mile.	Population.
	£.	s.	No.
Belgaum	31	7	177
Kulladghee	23	1	143
Poona	26	1	170
Sallara	31	3	183
Sholapore	22	1	150
Average	26	8	166
Dharwar	44	6	208

It is figures of this kind that the *Times of India* describes as "vital facts," and upon which it is contended that a railway should be sanctioned between Carwar and Hoobly. Let me give a small table—

	Area in square miles.	Population.	No. of acres under cultivation.
Sattara	5,070	972,421	1,052,740
Kulladghee	6,500	691,425	1,038,808
Dharwar	6,600	80,000	1,547,761

Be it remembered that as compared with Dharwar, Sattara and Kulladghee are closed provinces, hermetically sealed against export-produce, and yet with these figures before us the *Times of India* would have us believe in "the overwhelming superior claim of Dharwar."

We are also told that there is "an unknown quantity" in the Dharwar district—whatever that may mean. But if it means a capacity for agricultural extension, I would say that the *unknown quantity* of the excluded provinces is even still more unknown than it is in Dharwar—the rivers are longer, broader, deeper, and more numerous, the soil quite as good, and the natural water storage sites an hundredfold better.

The jaunty question—"What have the Deccan collectorates, including arid Sholapore, to set off against the 170,000 bales of Dharwar cotton? may be answered by saying—nothing! positively nothing, and that *set off* will remain at nothing so long as the utter selfishness of the policy of the *Times of India* prevails, if it is possible that such bad advice can be followed. Dharwar is said to lose 20 lacs per annum for the lack of an open bridge with the outer world. Is that all? The closed provinces lose twenty times as much. They dare not attempt cotton cultivation; if they did, the produce must reach the outer world on the backs of bullocks. The *Times of India* has never been able to see this.

And so far as trade is concerned it should be remembered that the rich provinces of the Kolapore state should be included with Kulludghee and Sattara.

The *Times of India* admits that there will be a want of local traffic on a few miles of the Carwar railway.—a very generous admission. I ask how *few?* This absence of local traffic is one of the burdens which the inland traffic will have to bear in addition to its own. The mileage rate will be decided by the amount of traffic available if the railway is to pay. Any other way of fixing the rate will leave the imperial revenues to provide for all losses.

One other point I would mention, which is, the cost of the Carwar line. The *Times of India* says "This favoured district can be reached at a cost considerably less than that of any other Indian railway." It is meant to confound us by boldly asserting that a tremendous ghat incline of 2,200 feet actually lessens the cost of construction! This is surely the *poetry* of the discussion, and perhaps it was necessary to end the argument in this Tom Popper and Baron Munchausen fashion by actually taking away our breath. If Robins the renowned auctioneer was describing the western ghauts in a puff advertisement, he could not better describe their virtues than by telling the public that the property was *better* adapted for the construction of cheap railways than any bowling green in India.

It is almost a pity that the discussion about this Carwar railway should cease with the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce. It is only now becoming interesting, but the proposed line has not yet been fairly turned inside out.

Three things are known and proved about this railway.

1. A ghaut incline on a short line will increase the cost of construction in excess of that of ordinary lines.
2. There will be a considerable extent of the railway (a few miles?) without local traffic.
3. There will be no return traffic.

The boldness with which the preferential claims of one district are advanced to the injury of several other districts, is more to be condemned than admired. And if there were but ten Englishmen in the shut out Deccan provinces whose interests were being thus trampled under foot, Government and the Chamber would have heard of it long ago. It is not too late yet.

PUBLIC INTERESTS.

V.

SIR,—In reply to Mr. Patrick Chrystal and others, all I can say is, that the statement referred to was made to me shortly before the commencement of the monsoon, by up-country agents with whom I have been in the habit of doing business, and who have executed orders for sawginned Dharwar cotton for me during the past season.

There is a material difference between steamers touching at a port and their stopping there to take in cargo regularly, and of course it does not do to buy cotton on the chance of being able to ship it.

Whatever Mr. Patrick Chrystal, manager, and others of the Carwar Company may say therefore about this beautiful port, the fact remains that the up-country agents referred to *did* refuse to take orders because of the uncertainty of getting the cotton on from Carwar.

Bombay, 9th July.

MERCHANT.

A DRUNKARD'S HORSE.—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Telegraph* vouches for the following singular horse story:—"On Monday evening last a man, whose name we could not learn, was seen wending his way up Julien avenue, leading a mare by the bridle. He was badly intoxicated, so much so that he staggered and it was sometimes more than he could do to maintain his equilibrium. The mare kept a close watch on his movements, and whenever he came near falling the mare would grab his coat collar between her teeth and hold him up. She did so not less than a dozen times in the presence of several interested spectators. The drunken man fell down in the street once, but no sooner had he done so than the animal grabbed the back of his coat and set him on his feet again. When a little beyond McNulty's house, the owner of the mare met an acquaintance of his who was also drunk. They engaged in conversation, and while talking bumped against each other, and the man first alluded to fell. He was immediately picked up by the mare, and just as soon as she had finished her job, she turned around and let her heels fly in a savage manner at the man who knocked her master down. Fortunately her heels missed the mark."

FOOT BALL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I daresay football may be a very fine game, those who play at it say it is, and they ought to know, but I am sure it is a very rough and dangerous one. From some mysterious cause the chance of a broken bone, instead of deterring men from running an unnecessary risk, seems to add a zest to the game, and I suppose, now that one of their number has been lucky enough to dislocate his shoulder, the Football Club will be more enthusiastic in defence of the sport than ever, and be encouraged to fresh efforts. If they do really enjoy kicking a ball and each other up and down the slippery swamps of the Esplanade, they will of course continue to do so, but, on the principle that "a looker on sees most of the game," let me say that it is desirable that the Club provide at once and have always on the ground—

1st. A dhirzie—very important.

2nd. A bheestie, for the help of those players who may chance to be temporarily disabled by a well planted kick on the shin or the waist band, and who might be recovered by a timely draught of water.

3rd. A surgeon to attend to bruises, sprains, dislocations, and fractures.

4th. A hospital dooly.

There is an old distich which the Club will do well to keep in mind—

"A lover forsaken a new love may get,
But a neck that's once broken can never be set."

PORTIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF THE 21ST JUNE.

ABOUT half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the P. & O. Co.'s s.s. Australia, Captain T. S. Murray, arrived in harbour with the English mail of the 21st ult. on board. She sailed from Suez at 9 A.M. on the 28th ult., and in crossing from Aden experienced very strong monsoon weather. She brings the following passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mr. T. C. Batchelor.
Mr. C. Cleworth.
Mr. T. M. Marks.
Mrs. Adlee & child.
Rev. F. Baylis' ayah.
Major Forbes' ayah.
Col. Lowes' two ayahs.
Col. Lowes' native male servant.
Col. Mainwaring's ayah.
Capt. and Mrs. Codrington.
Mr. G. R. Remington.
Mrs. Chaplin.
Mr. W. Penman.
Capt. Nicolls.
Miss Proctor.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. T. S. Porter.
Mr. R. Eaton.
Mr. T. Dougall.
Mr. Rautenberg.

FROM SUEZ.

Dr. Conway.
Mrs. Duncan and child.

FROM ADEN.

Brig.-Genl. Beale, and seven native servants.
Mrs. Beale child and infant.
Said Gahur and two friends.

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Capt. Mortimer.

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 21st JUNE.

AFTER two or three meetings at Geneva, the arbitrators have agreed upon a further adjournment to Wednesday next, in order to leave time for the fuller exchange by telegraph of those messages between the two Governments which it is again thought may lead to some kind of arrangement. Sufficient interval is wanted, and has been given. The mode in which this result has been arrived at is worth detailing. Our representatives seem to have gone to Geneva prepared to secure an adjournment of the Tribunal at any cost, short of handing in our final summary of arguments. The reason why even Lord Granville was inexorable on this point is clear. Had we handed in that document, the proceedings in connection with the Treaty would have been complete, and the Arbitrators, in possession of the necessary powers and information, could have entered on their functions at once, and decided against us, if they thought fit, even on the question of the Indirect Claims, no matter what protests or reserves we had put forward. Hence the absolute necessity of not leaving ourselves helpless and virtually abandoning all which we had spent six months in contending for. But then this reservation involved another danger—that, namely, of breaking the Treaty by neglect of one of its provisions. The Treaty provides that the final summary of arguments must be handed in not later than two months after the meeting of the 15th April, and as we did not comply with this provision, it was open to the Americans to contend that the Treaty was at an end by our default. But it was also open to them to magnanimously waive this objection, and meet us fairly in argument on the point of adjournment. In either case we had put ourselves in a wrong position, and allowed the other side, which originally had the woost of it, to appear as the aggrieved protestors. As it happened, the Americans did magnanimously waive their objections, and simply opposed at the first our application for an adjournment. The result is as I have stated. But see what we have done in gaining this decision. By the Treaty the arbitrators have no authority to grant an adjournment at the request of one Power. In merely listening to the arguments advanced *pro* and *con*, they have therefore assumed an authority which they do not possess, and they put it in the power of the Americans hereafter to plead that the Treaty as a whole has not been kept, and therefore that their decisions are not binding. The conduct of our Trans-Atlantic cousins so far has not been such as to render any such sharp practice at all improbable. Mr. Fish has so managed it, thanks to the fatuity of our Government, that we have been brought into an annoying dilemma; we have either infringed the Treaty by failing to comply with one of its provisions, or we retain our ground merely by the favour of the opposite side. He has at the same time guarded the Americans against even technical objections at any stage by strictly complying with what the Treaty prescribes. Nor is this the only slip on our part. At this moment we do not know whether the Washington Treaty is to stand or fall as a whole, or whether parts of it are to stand, and, if so, what parts. The agreement included many points besides the Alabama question, for it embraced the San Juan difficulty, the Canadian Canals and Fisheries matter, and mixed claims by British subjects against the United States. Some of these have been either settled or are advancing towards a settlement. The Commission on the mixed claims sitting at Washington has adjudicated largly in favour of British claimants; the Fisheries arrangements, though suspended, are practically in operation, for it is admitted to be impossible to go back to the old system; and in the San Juan case all the arguments on both sides are handed in, and the Emperor of Germany may at any moment decide the point. Now, although there is nothing that really makes any one of these subjects necessary to the other, yet they are not in so many words dissociated, and therefore it would be open to one of the parties to say that a departure from the Treaty on one point invalidates the entire compact. We have put it in the power of the Americans to do this. Thus, should the Emperor decide in our favour on the San Juan question, Mr. Fish may give a qualified assent, contingent on the Treaty as a whole being carried out; if the decision is against us, he may insist that it should stand, no matter what happens to the other provisions; and on our showing it would be very difficult to gainsay him here. At all events, we have made no arrangement whatever for the very probable contingency, and are thus disadvantageously placed in comparison with our opponents. We hope they will not take undue advantage of our dilemma, or there is an "understanding" to that effect—that is all.

Our Stock Exchange has been very unsettled this week, and indeed on one or two days the characteristics were those of absolute panic. It is not easy to give an explanation of the matter, and that a very uneasy and even alarmist tone crept suddenly over the markets was all the more surprising, since many causes combined to produce ease and a general improvement. Money has been gradually falling, and gold pours in at a prodigious rate. The mischief began on Tuesday, when one or two stocks, associated in the public mind with a particular syndicate or rather firm, fell with stunning rapidity. The principal of these was the Honduras loan, which gave a downward plunge of almost 30 per cent. all at once! The stock opened at 71, there was an actual sale at 42, and the quotation was at one time even worse. Then a rally took place, and it left off at 60. Since then there have been the Germans, constant fluctuations, and it is now called about 64. It is hard to say whether sales by the firm to which I have alluded brought on the panic and the rumours, or whether the latter were started to induce the sales. But at least the whisper passed from man to man and found its way into bank parlours that the firm was shaky and was realising in hot haste. I do not think any one who knew the eminent house believed the report for a moment, and wherever people dared utter even the initials of the name outside speculative circles, a flat denial and contradiction were at once given. Nevertheless, as it was known that the house had lost heavily by certain loans or financial transactions, and that much business was of a risky character, there were numbers of persons who believed or at least affected to believe the story. A heavy fall in Erie shares added a certain weight to the report, while on the other hand it was alleged that the fluctuations and the rumours were alike due to the charitable efforts of a hostile syndicate whose members are bitter enemies of the particular firm. London is now unfortunately a prey to the machinations of such "rings" almost as much as is New York. A particular association of capitalists cannot bring out a loan or a company without having to run the gauntlet of hostile manœuvres started by their rivals. Erlangesr and Behr's syndicate hate Bischoffsheim like poison: Bischoffsheim in his turn has a feud with Raphael and Heath; Cohens have separate interests, and so has Mr. Junius Morgan, but all "collide" at particular points. The only firms that hold calmly aloof in serene indifference are Rothschilds and Barings. The brokers follow their respective cliques, and one big, jolly fellow, who attaches himself to a particular syndicate, said on Tuesday, during the hubbub, in answer to a question, "Was there any news?" "News! Newgate is to be enlarged to receive the members of ——s ring." That is how prices are knocked up and down. What do such people care for the interests of investors? The only consolation is that they sometimes get sharply bitten; and when that occurs the remark of an Irishman I once knew is appropriate enough, "It is a very dirty business, Sir, and you can see the finger of Providence in it most distinctly."

We are threatened with another scandal connected with joint stock company promotion, worse in its way than anything to which even 1866 gave rise, and involving one or two names which it is a pity to see mixed up, even indirectly, with suspicious matters. Exactly a year ago Albert Grant brought out a concern called the Mineral Hill Silver Mining Company in a prospectus, which invited subscriptions for debentures to the amount of £300,000, bearing 15 per cent. interest, and redeemable by quarterly drawings, each holder of a drawn bond to receive two shares as a bonus. There were 3,000 debentures of £100 each, and 30,000 shares of £10 each, so that after setting aside 6,000 of these latter for the bonus, there remained 24,000 shares, which were to be given, as fully paid-up, to the vendors of the property. In addition these vendors were to receive £240,000 in cash, which came of course out of the £300,000 debentures, the remaining £60,000 constituting the working capital. This singular arrangement was all in favour, you will observe, of the so-called vendors, who got first of all £240,000 in hard cash, and next four-fifths of the actual shares, so that the property was virtually left in their hands, and they only parted with a lien on it for a short period until the debentures had been redeemed. The mine was in Nevada. Obviously in such a case it was imperative that the greatest care should be taken to see that the property was worth at the very least the sum of cash to be paid. The prospectus, however, gave certificates from two mining engineers, one a highly respectable London firm, to the effect that the £240,000 was really no more than the value of the ore discovered and under treatment at the mine. Well, the prospectus was issued; Grant's friend Sampson, of the *Times*, who had for months before been running down all such schemes, suddenly turned round and puffed the Mineral Hill concern, saying that "it seemed vain to question the legitimate nature of the speculation." Grant started the debentures at 8 to 9 premium, and Sampson quoted them as long as the subscription list remained open; and by these means the £300,000 were made up. Then the vendors were paid. In a month or two ugly rumours got into circulation and an agent was sent out to specially investigate. His report was to the effect that the one was virtually exhausted, and that every lead had, strange to say, failed. A meeting of the debenture-holders was by and bye summoned, and a statement of accounts was issued. This shows that the ore valued at £240,000 has really yielded, after paying the expenses, no more than enough to meet the nine months' interest on the debentures—about £33,000, and that, allowing for the ore now in reserve and all liabilities, the undertaking is actually £6,714 to the bad! The meeting was held on Tuesday, and the debenture-holders appointed a committee to confer with the directors. What the result of this conference may be it is hard to say, but meanwhile one point is clear enough. All the circumstances of the original promotion of the company—the statements in the prospectus,—none of which have been verified—the collusive puff, the quoted premium, the anomalous position of the directors,—not one of whom seem to be qualified in the sense that he holds a single share—the sudden collapse—make up elements of design which are not always to be detected so easily as in the present case. The first question of course is, who were the vendors? and why were such extraordinary pains taken to guard their interests, so that they were able to receive almost a quarter of a million sterling and yet to run no risk? I must not here quote all the rumours afloat, but may say that it is generally understood the debenture-holders need only threaten to use the information already in their hands in order to extort offers of compromise by the payment of a considerable sum. It is at all events within their power to set afloat a very pretty scandal, involving other than promoters, directors, or engineers, and letting in the daylight on that secret machinery which has put money into several pockets by bolstering up schemes that would not have borne an honest enquiry.

The accounts of the new American cotton crop, though contradictory as usual, are on the whole good. The Agricultural Bureau reports an increased area under cultivation this year of 13 per cent. and the condition of the plant as nearly equal to an average. On the other hand, Neill Brothers' state on local authority—and I have heard their view confirmed in other quarters—that the crop is now on a decidedly better footing than at this time last year, though decidedly behind the same date in 1870. They estimate the excess of land planted at from 10 to 15 per cent. over last year but not equal to 1870, with the exception of Texas, so which they think exceeds even 1870 by 10 per cent. They think at present the probabilities are in favour of a crop between 3½ and 3¾ million bales. The crop being late is, they observe, more open to autumn casualties, and the loss of September blooms have more than once, as in 1869 and 1870, made important differences in the total yield. The latest telegram is to the effect that the crops have "developed wonderfully" since the May rains. The American prices for cotton are still above those of Liverpool, but contracts for new crop have been made at comparatively moderate rates. This circumstance helps to explain the lassitude and tameness of the Liverpool market, which has so constantly disappointed the most reasonable expectations. Nothing seems to move it. The Bank rate was yesterday again lowered to 3 per cent., but it had no effect on cotton.

Among the causes that made the Stock Exchange dull and caused such an uneasy feeling I should have mentioned the imminence of a new French loan, for, it is thought, forty millions sterling—a result of the negotiations now going on for the liberation of the territory occupied by

BOMBAY.

A PICK-POCKET.—A Mussulman named Ameen Ahmed, a well-known character, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to receive twelve stripes for stealing one rupee from the pocket of a Hindoo named Visram Narrayen.

THEFT.—Bhoonda Arjoon, a boatman, was yesterday sentenced by the Senior Magistrate to a month's rigorous imprisonment, for stealing three oars, belonging to the B. I. S. N. Company.

THE WEATHER AT SANUND.—A correspondent writing from Kaira states that the fall of rain at Sanund has been good, but the heat was still unbearable. The cultivators were engaged in sowing the crops.

THE LATE RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—It is stated that the B. B. and C. I. I. Railway authorities intend to compensate the families of Kissondas and Sewpursadsing, two of their employés, who were killed at the late accident near Bassein.

A CASE FOR THE SESSIONS.—Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday committed a man named Sudoba Bhowanee to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court on charges of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding and criminal trespass.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE DUSTOOR AT SURAT.—We learn from a native paper at Surat, that the other day Dustoor Sorabjee Burjorjee accidentally fell out of his carriage and died shortly afterwards in consequence of the injuries he received.

RAJA OF DHURUMPORE.—We learn that the young Raja of Dhurumpore proceeded to Surat on the 2nd instant, with his Dewan, Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Damaunwalla. The Raja was well received at the station by some of the native gentry of that place.

FALSE PRETENCES.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Hindoo named Vulla Kassa was charged with obtaining by false pretences Rs. 25, from one Khatao Dhunjee. Prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced by Mr. Connon to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, a Hindoo lad, aged about eighteen years, named Bhickea Rama, was charged with stealing a silver lota, the property of one Sokajee Balajee, and was sent to the David Sassoon Reformatory.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday, the 6th July, was 39 feet 7 tenths; the total rain fall up to same date being 24 inches 65 cents; on the corresponding week last year it was 45 feet 8 tenths, and the total rain fall 11 inches 95 cents.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD SHIP.—On Monday a European named Newsom, employed on board the Cashmere, had his head severely injured by a piece of timber falling on it. He was removed to the European General Hospital. The Cashmere is at present in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Dock at Mazagon.

DENGUE FEVER AT DHOLLERA.—A correspondent at Dholleru informs us that dengue fever is at present prevailing there. In consequence of a heavy fall of rain the tanks and wells have been filled up, so that there is now no cry for water. The state of public health is reported to be good.

DACOITY.—We observe that a few days ago a gang of dacoits looted a Bharwut somewhere near Ahmedabad while he was returning with his two children to his native place. The children had ornaments on their persons, and the dacoits seriously injured them in order to get possession of the ornaments.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—A Hindoo goldsmith by name Gunput Narayen was yesterday convicted by Mr. Woodward on a charge of fraudulently misapplying, in breach of trust, certain gold and silver ornaments, belonging to Narayen Ramjee and two others. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

SUSPECTED OF THEFT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee named Muncherjee Bazonjee, a card box maker, was charged before the Senior Magistrate with having in his possession two card cases, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained. He admitted the offence and was fined Rs. 20.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER READYMONEY.—The principal Parsee residents of Bulsar and the members of the Baharkote Improvement Library, Bombay, have forwarded letters to Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, congratulating him on the honour of Knighthood recently bestowed on him by Her Majesty the Queen.

THE MAMLUTDARS OF THE SURAT DISTRICT.—Mr. Stewart, the Acting Collector of Surat, has, according to the *Surya Prakash*, sent a return to the Revenue and Police Commissioner, Northern Division, in which he mentions that in the collectorate in his charge all the mamlutdars are capable of conducting their duties satisfactorily, with the exception of the mamlutdar at Bulsar, whose knowledge in the English language is not so good as to make him fit for the place.

THE PERSIAN PARSEES.—Mr. Bomanshaw Cowasjee, managing clerk to Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, solicitors, who takes so much interest in the suffering Persian Parsees, has received on their behalf Rs. 200 from Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotharee of Kurrachee, through Messrs. Dosabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; certain Persian books from Messrs. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengally and Muncherjee Hormusjee Cama; Rs. 100 from the charity fund of the late Hormusjee Muncherjee Cama; Rs. 10 from a Zoroastrian; and a quantity of wearing apparel from Mr. Framjee Eduljee Lawyer.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, one Lakhoobace, woman, obtained a summons and a search warrant against Anund Narroo, Visram Narroo, and Lonoo Vuro, her father-in-law, his brother, and her mother-in-law's brother, whom she charged with stealing certain articles belonging to her. The woman is the wife of a convict named Mowjee Anundjee, who was sentenced last week by the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, the presiding Judge at the Criminal Sessions, to ten years' transportation on a charge of voluntarily causing hurt to his wife.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE PANIC, 449 tons, Captain S. Clarke, will sail to-day for Madras with a cargo of 1,400 bundles and 333 coils hoop iron.

THE S.S. MULA, 548 tons, Captain J. Hanna, arrived yesterday from Suez, Jeddah, Hoodooda, and Aden, with a general cargo and nineteen deck passengers.

THE SHIP WILLIAM FAIRBURN, 1,284 tons, Captain A. Mackenzie, arrived yesterday from Liverpool (November 20th) with a cargo of 1,650 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edwards Bates & Co.

THE S.S. XANTHO, 1,453 tons, Captain J. Brown, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 5,693 bales cotton, 1,222 bales wool, 532 cwts. galls, 784 cwts. linseed, 160 cwts. horns, 119 cwts. hemp, 129 cwts. coir yarn, 81 cwts. shellac, 50 bales cotton, 168 cwts. munjeet, 4,806 cwts. wheat, and the following passengers:—Mr., Mrs., and Miss Lamarchand and child, and two Masters Smith.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER. Time.	HIGH WATER. Height.	JULY.	LOW WATER. Time.	LOW WATER. Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
1 34 m	2 10	Wednesday ... 10	7 41 m	5 0
2 21 a	5 0		8 39 a	2 11
2 18 m	2 7	Thursday 11	8 21 m	4 3
2 55 a	4 7		9 16 a	3 0
3 8 m	2 3	Friday 12	9 4 m	3 5
3 31 a	4 1		10 1 a	3 2
4 1 m	2 1	Saturday 13	9 53 m	2 6
4 15 a	3 9		10 57 a	3 7
5 5 m	2 1	Sunday 14	10 56 m	1 11
5 6 a	3 6		11 49 a	4 1
6 22 m	2 5	Monday..... 15	.....	.....
6 3 a	3 3		0 11 a	1 5
7 37 m	3 7	Tuesday..... 16	0 48 m	4 11
7 1 a	2 11		1 25 a	1 4

Moon—First Quarter, 14th, 0h. 38m. A.M.

HIGH COURT DECREES

SEVERAL short causes were to have come before Mr. Justice Gibbs yesterday, but they were for various reasons postponed.

In the Third Division Court, before Mr. Justice Green, the most important short causes were as follow:—

BURJORJEE DORABJEE V. NOWROJEE LIMJEEBHOY.

This was an action on a promissory note. The obligation of the defendant was proved, and a decree was given against him for Rs. 3,500, with interest and stay of execution.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK CORPORATION V. DAVI VITHAL WOOLAS.

Mr. Starling appeared for plaintiff. Defendant made no appearance, although the summons was proved to have been sent to him at Wadnuggur. Mr. J. F. Punnett produced a winding-up order of the Bank, also the order for the second call of 24 per share. He deposed that the defendant was a holder of 240 shares. Decree was given against the defendant for Rs. 9,600.

BHOOLA TEJA AND OTHERS V. DIAGO ANTONIO RODRIGUES.

Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs; Rodrigues made no appearance. The plaintiffs were Marwarees, and sought to claim on four promissory notes, two of which they alleged had been assigned to them. Mr. Justice Green made some uncomplimentary remarks about the value of the evidence of one of the Marwaree witnesses, and in deciding that only two of the promissory notes could be sued upon in that Court, gave a decree against the defendant for Rs. 329, with the interest agreed upon, viz. 36 per cent per annum.

VEERA WAGJEE V. SHAMJEE KHETSEY.

Mr. Starling appeared for plaintiff; defendant did not appear. The plaintiff stated that he s

THE GREAT AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court, the enquiry in the above case was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley and the same common jury that tried it on Saturday and Monday. The seven prisoners are charged on fifteen different counts founded on the following principal offences :—That Doolub Shamjee and Petamber (not before the Court) fabricated false evidence at Ahmedabad intending to cause Walljee, Currim, and Haroon to be convicted of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to and robbing Cooverjee Jetha; that all the prisoners abetted such offence in Bombay by conspiracy; that all the prisoners in Bombay abetted the offence of making the false charges at Ahmedabad against the above-named persons; that Cooverjee Jetha at Ahmedabad, with intent to injure the above-named persons, falsely charged them as above, &c.

Mr. Anstey, with Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Inverarity appeared for the first, second, and fifth prisoners. Mr. Marriott and Mr. Leith, instructed by Mr. C. Tyebjee, appeared for the third prisoner. Mr. Branson and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the fourth prisoner. Mr. B. M. Waglé, instructed by Mr. Venayek Hurrichund, watched the proceedings on behalf of Currim Khan. The sixth and seventh prisoners were undefended.

Mr. Robert Hampe Vincent said—I am acting Deputy Commissioner of Police, and have been in that office for six months. I have been eight years in India, and speak Hindustani and Maratha. I remember Cooverjee being brought on from Ahmedabad on the night of the 17th April last. I saw him next morning between 6 and 7 o'clock. He made a statement to me. In consequence of that statement, I sent for Khan Bahadur Acbar Ali, who came with Ahmed Ali and Abdul Ali. The former is head of the detective police and first-class inspector of police; the latter two are inspectors of police. This was on the 18th April last. On Sunday, the 3rd March, I went to Doongursey's house with Abdul Ali, Ahmed Ali, Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram, solicitor, and Doongursey himself. We went into a back room upstairs. There were two contiguous rooms, with a wooden partition which had cracks in it, such that from the room in which I was I could hear the persons distinctly. I mounted on a chair and saw them distinctly. I saw the second, sixth, and seventh prisoners, Doongursey, and a native woman, said to be the wife or mistress of Doongursey. There were two other persons, but I cannot undertake to say who they were. I think they were Banias. After a good deal of small talk, Doongursey asked the second prisoner about the Ahmedabad dispute. Premjee, second prisoner, then related that arrangements had been made to this effect—that Premjee should go to Ahmedabad, allow himself to be stabbed there, and play the part which had been assigned to him. He was to do this for Rs. 500, but he had heard of his family coming to Bombay; he therefore declined to do so; and Cooverjee was to play the part which had been assigned to him; and that he (Premjee) was to give evidence that he had seen one Currim, Haroon, and Walljee start with Cooverjee Jetha from the Grant Road station. After this, second prisoner asked the sepoys how they would manage about evidence at Ahmedabad. Sixth prisoner said, laughingly,—"Never you mind, you manage well here; we will manage about matters at Ahmedabad." He said Ismail Seth had been very kind to him in making him some presents of clothes and pots and pans. During the conversation, Premjee alluded to the Surat case. He said three Brahmins had been sent to three years' imprisonment at Surat in the same manner as these persons were going to be sent. They then had a bottle of port-wine between them, and appeared to be enjoying themselves very well over it. We left the house together. They spoke in Hindustani, which I understand very well. Subsequently to this, I received and transmitted to Ahmedabad a document signed by Cooverjee. I afterwards received it back from the authorities there. (It is a "razeenamah," withdrawing the charge preferred before the magistrate at Ahmedabad.) I received this carpet-bag from the magistrate at Ahmedabad. I have not opened it. (It is opened in Court.)

Cooverjee Jetha recalled—This is the carpet-bag to which I referred in my evidence here and at Ahmedabad. This is the tear or rent which I said was made in it on the bank of the river.

Mr. Vincent continued—The document I referred to was sent down to me on my application for it. It is called a "razeenamah," meaning a withdrawal of charge.

Khan Bahadar Acbar Ali said—I am head of the detective police and a first class inspector. I have been forty years and six months in the police. I got the title of Khan Bahadur from Government during the mutinies. I know Doongursey Narayen. In consequence of information given by Doongursey, I went to his house with Mr. Vincent, Mr. Thakoredas, solicitor, Ahmed Ali, and Abdul Ali. It was on the 3rd March, about 8 P.M. There was a wooden partition between two rooms, in the rear of which we were seated. There was a light in the front room, none in our room. We could hear what people in the front room were saying. There were in the front room the second, sixth, and seventh prisoners, Doongursey, his kept mistress, and one Bhaichund. Doongursey commenced the conversation about the Ahmedabad case. Second prisoner then said it was arranged that he should allow himself for Rs. 500 to be stabbed at Ahmedabad, and accuse Haroon, Currim, and Walljee. As his (second prisoner's) mother and wife were coming from his native country he declined to go to Ahmedabad; and it was arranged that Cooverjee should take his part, and that he (second prisoner) should get Rs. 50 and give evidence to this effect—that he saw Cooverjee, Currim, Haroon, and Walljee leave the Grant Road station for Ahmedabad. The sixth and seventh prisoners told second prisoner that he should look well to matters in Bombay, and that they would manage everything in Ahmedabad. We went again to Doongursey's house on the 4th March; but could hear nothing. On the 5th, we went again at 5 P.M. I saw the first and seventh prisoners, Doongursey and one Ramnarayen, and Doongursey's woman. Doongursey asked first prisoner what arrangements he had made about the sixth and seventh prisoners, who were going to Ahmedabad the next morning. The first prisoner said that he would go to Premjee and Ismail Seth and get some money for them. (Witness related further conversation about the arrangements made for the accusation of the three persons abovementioned.) We also went to Doongursey's house on the 6th March. Doongursey produced two currency notes for ten rupees each, which Bhaichund took into his hand, and after holding it against the light, handed one to the sixth and one to the seventh prisoner. On the 14th March, I and the police witnesses went again to the same house with Inspector Colelló. We were seated in the front room, which has a terrace, and we could see through chinks in a door. I saw on the terrace the fifth prisoner, Doongursey and his kept mistress, and one Ramnarayen. Doongursey said, "Prema and others are going to send me to Ahmedabad to-morrow; I am going to Ahmedabad; have you anything to say?" Fifth prisoner said, "You are my father and I am your child; everything is known to you; I would not have got up this against my uncle; but he got me put out of my caste for four years. I have got Prema Dewcurn to do this for me." Ramnarayen asked what sum it cost him to get this done. Fifth prisoner said he had paid Rs. 500 and was to pay Rs. 500 more. He was questioned who struck the knife at Ahmedabad; and he said it was the same man, Doolub Shamjee, who struck the knife at Surat and Poona.

Mr. Frederick Lilly said he was magistrate at Ahmedabad, but is now resident in Gogo. At the time the charge was made by Cooverjee against Haroon, Currim, and Walljee, witness was magistrate of the city of Ahmedabad. He took Cooverjee's deposition in the hospital. Cooverjee made his own statements readily and fluently. The answers he made to my questions were got with difficulty. He would cover his head with a sheet, and the sepoy had to remove the sheet in order to make him speak. As the offence had been committed outside the town limits, not in witness's jurisdiction, he made over the case to the Deskroee magistrate. The depositions were filed by witness in his office.

To Mr. Marriott—I made this note in the deposition—"The declarant was in the full possession of his faculties." He kept crying on about the loss of his rupees. I did not observe any symptoms of his having been intoxicated recently. The man had evidently lost a great deal of blood, and he seemed to be exhausted. There was a great deal of blood on the floor of the hospital.

To Mr. Anstey—I did not examine Cooverjee with the view to see whether he had been drugged or not. It is difficult for an unprofessional eye to distinguish between the effects of exhaustion from loss of blood and partial stupefaction from some drug.

Mr. Thakoredas Atmaram said—I am an attorney of this Court. I am not professionally connected with this case. On the 3rd March last I accompanied Mr. Vincent and some members of the police force to a back room of Doongursey's house. There was a light in the front room. I could see and hear what was passing in the front room by means of chinks in a wooden partition between the two rooms. There were larger chinks in the upper part than in the lower part. (Witness is allowed to refer to his notes taken soon after he went home.) Doongursey asked Premjee what evidence he was to give and what he had received. Premjee said he had received Rs. 50, and the evidence he was to give was that, on a certain day, he saw the prisoners and Cooverjee start by the Ahmedabad train. He said it was true they first wanted to cut him and offered him Rs. 500; but that as his family was coming to Bombay, he refused to allow himself to be cut, and Cooverjee was to take his part. The Ahmedabad policemen, sixth and seventh prisoners, said they would get up what evidence they could at Ahmedabad; that Prema and others had been kind to them and had given them pots and pans. Doongursey said, in answer to the policemen, he would go to conduct the prosecution at Ahmedabad if he was sufficiently remunerated. The policemen said they pitied the poor Lohar's children. I was present at the house on another occasion when the Bombay police officers were present with the exception of Mr. Vincent. Dongursey went out and brought the first prisoner. The first prisoner was asked what arrangement he had made, as the Ahmedabad policemen were going away the next day. He said the second prisoner would give evidence that he saw the three prisoners and Cooverjee leave the station by the Ahmedabad train; that witnesses at Surat would say they saw the four persons going from Surat by the Ahmedabad train; and a boarding-housekeeper at Ahmedabad would say that they had put up in his house. First prisoner promised to reward the Ahmedabad policeman well if he assisted them. He then said the Surat case had cost them Rs. 900. First prisoner went away to get money from Ismail for the Ahmedabad policemen, but as he did not return, we left the house. On the 6th March, I went again to the house about half-past 7 or 8 P.M. I saw in the room Doongursey, the sixth and seventh prisoners, and a woman, I believe. Doongursey handed to each of the policemen a Bank note, for what amount I could not see; and asked them to get up clear evidence at Ahmedabad. Both policemen said they would do all in their power to ensure conviction of the Ahmedabad prisoners. I was at the Grant Road station when Haroon, Currim, and Walljee were removed in custody of the sixth and seventh prisoners. I believe I saw the first and third prisoners there. I saw Doongursey there also. When I went to the station the three then prisoners had handcuffs on. I saw two persons making salaams to them in a grotesque way. I saw the then prisoners going away in the train in charge of the sixth and seventh prisoners. I believe a sepoy of the Bombay police force was with them. I saw the third prisoner Doongursey and two Bhattias going by the same train but in a second-class carriage. It is a practice at Bombay for a solicitor to prepare an information for his client. In important cases the informations are always drawn up by attorneys according to instructions given by their clients.

To Mr. Anstey, in re-examination—I was moved to pity by the sight of Walljee's five children, and concerned myself in this case in order to protect innocence. I was requested to interest myself in it. I think it is no way derogatory to an attorney to be a detective in order to protect innocence.

Mr. William Colello, inspector of police, remembered being at the house of Doongursey on the 14th March last, with the other policemen already mentioned. This was about 4 P.M. The fifth prisoner, Doongursey, and Ramnarayen were in the front room. The conversation was conducted in the Gujerate language, which witness understood. The fifth prisoner said "I would not have caused my uncle to be so falsely charged, but he has been on bad terms with me for twelve years, and caused me to be excommunicated for four years. I am much obliged to Prema Dewcurn for having got my uncle into this scrape." He further said he had already paid Rs. 500 to Prema Dewcurn and Heerjee, and would pay Rs. 500 more. In the course of further conversation, which witness related fifth prisoner said he and the other prisoners had perfected their plans in the stable of Prema Dewcurn; that the same man who caused the wounds in the Poona and Surat cases had struck Cooverjee with a knife at Ahmedabad; and that he (fifth prisoner) was to give evidence to the effect that he saw Currim, Haroon, and Walljee in the shop of his uncle Walljee, at Bombay, and that he had heard them say that they were about to go to Ahmedabad to trade.

Ahmed Ali, police inspector, was next examined and generally corroborated the evidence of Acbar Ali. Abdool Ali, also an inspector of police, was tendered for cross-examination, but nothing important was elicited from him. Budroodin Taj Mahomed, a policeman who accompanied the sixth and seventh prisoners to Ahmedabad, was also examined at some length. Currim Khan Sadu Khan and Haroon Lutiff, two of the three persons who were falsely accused of wounding Cooverjee Jetha at Ahmedabad, were also examined and denied that they ever went to that city or knew Cooverjee. The cross-examination of Haroon had not concluded when the Court adjourned until this morning. The jury were discharged with the usual caution not to communicate with any one on the subject of the trial.

IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE FULL BENCH AS TO REVIEWS OF JUDGMENT.

IT has been the practice in this Court to admit reviews of judgment passed in special appeal on the ground of the discovery of new evidence. Following the practice, I have myself admitted some reviews, though not without considerable doubts. These doubts have been increased by recent decisions of the Calcutta and Madras Courts (4 B. L. R. 213, 5 Madras High Court, 464), and I therefore think it advisable to refer for a decision by the full bench the question whether the discovery of new matter of evidence is a ground for the admission of a review of a judgment passed in special appeal.

Referred to full bench.

M. MELVILL.

Judgment of the Full Bench (consisting of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Chief Justice, the Hon. Mr Justice Melvill, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball) on the question raised by the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill on review of the High Court's decree in special appeal No. 514 of 1869 and referred by him for its decision.

NANABHAI WULLUBDAS, Applicant. vs. NATHABHAI HURIBHAI, Opponent.

The Court when sitting in special appeal has not ordinarily any power to determine questions of fact. Were the Court, on review of its decree made in special appeal, to set aside that decree on the discovery of new evidence, it could not make use of that new evidence for the purpose of altering any of the findings on questions of fact by the district court. Nor would the discovery of new evidence subsequently to the making of the decree of the district court be any ground of special appeal, although it might be good ground for an application to the District Court for a review of its decree—provided no special appeal had been admitted by the High Court. In the reasons assigned by the High Court of Madras, in Jackammal vs. Palneappa Chetty (5 Madras High Court Reports, 464), for its decision that there is not any power in the High Court to admit a review of judgment on the ground of the discovery of fresh evidence, we concur. Similar decisions have been made in Calcutta; Panchanan Mookerjee vs. Radha Nath Mookerjee (4 Bengal L. R. 213 A. C. J.), Bhyrub Nath Toee vs. Kally Chunder Chowdhry (16 Calcutta W. R. 112 Civ: Rul:). Where the new evidence, on which the review is sought, is evidence of facts which might affect the jurisdiction of the Court in special appeal, such a case would be peculiar, and possibly might constitute an exception to the general rule which we have now laid down. Whether the Court ought in such a case to review its decision made in a special appeal is a question on which we refrain at present from expressing an opinion. Pleaders should be careful to advise their clients not to prefer special appeals where the proper remedy is an application to the district court for a review of judgment. In Pandurang Sadashiv vs. Moro Vasudev (6 Bombay High Court Reports, 68 A. C. J.), it appears to have been said that where an appellant discovers fresh evidence after a special appeal has been admitted, the proper course for him to pursue is to ask to have the special appeal dismissed, and to apply to the Lower Court for a review. But since that case was decided, this Court has adopted in several instances what seems to be a better and more logical course: namely, to permit a special appellant to withdraw his special appeal, and thus to treat it as having never been admitted, in order that he may apply to the district court to review its judgment in cases where that was the only means, available for the appellant, of obtaining a revision of the district court's findings upon the facts, and where otherwise, injustice would be done. Lately in the case of Doolub Shivlal vs. Hope (special appeal No. 612 of 1870) decided November 9 1871, where we considered the decree of the district court to be erroneous in law, but the sum claimed in the suit being under Rs. 500, and therefore by section 27 of Act XXIII. of 1861, not the proper subject of a special appeal, the plaintiff was permitted to withdraw his appeal, which then was to be regarded as having never been admitted, and he was left free to apply under section 376 of the Civil Procedure Code to the district judge for a review of his decree. On granting the permission to withdraw the special appeal, the Court might direct that the order, by which the special appeal had been admitted, should be cancelled. We think that the question submitted to us, whether the High Court has power to grant a review of its decree on special appeal on the ground of a discovery of fresh evidence, ought to be answered in the negative. We reserve our opinion however as to the existence of such a power where the new evidence might affect the jurisdiction of the Court.

MURDER OF A CHILD AT KULLADGHEE.

AT a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on Thursday last, the Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Ranoobaee, woman. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Kulladghee, before Mr. W. Sandwith, Acting Session Judge, the accused was charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder by causing the death of one Sydra. From the evidence for the prosecution it appeared that Kurreemkhan, the husband of the accused, had a son by his kept mistress, Mallowa, who was adopted by his sister, Byawa. This boy named Sydra, aged about six years, was left by Byawa in perfect health, playing in front of her house, on a Saturday morning about the month of April last. On returning home shortly after Byawa found him lying dead in her house, with marks at the throat as if he had been strangled. She raised an alarm, and the accused and Mallowa came. On the same forenoon a jury was convened, one of the members of which deposed to the marks on the throat as of nails and a rope, leading to the conclusion that death had been caused by strangulation. On the following day at noon, the jury re-assembled, and accused then pointed out a rope rolled round one of the rafters in her house, and said that she had strangled Sydra with it. The woman admitted her guilt before the full-power magistrate; before the Sessions Court, however, she had stated that she was severely beaten by the police, and that the charge had been got up through enmity. There was nothing to support these allegations, nor had the accused any witnesses. Accused had lost her own little girl about a month before the murder, and from what Byawa stated, it might be inferred that she was prompted to the deed by rage at seeing her husband's illegitimate son being kindly brought up by his sister. At the conclusion of his finding the Session Judge remarked: "A careful consideration of the facts leads me to the belief that the accused Ranoobaee went about the murder with considerable deliberation, and I do not therefore think that I should be justified in passing less than the extreme sentence of the law. At the same time I beg to commend the accused (who seems to be very ignorant) to the very merciful consideration of the superior court, on account of her youth, and the extreme annoyance and irritation which must have been caused by the constant sight of the son of Mallowa, her rival in her husband's affections, being brought up at her very door; and also the recent loss of her own child." The Court, differing from the Assessors, found the accused guilty of the offence, and sentenced her to death.

The High Court, on a review of the proceedings, confirmed the sentence of death passed upon the accused.

HIGH COURT,—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Sir CHARLES SARGENT and Justice MELVILL.)

AN IMPORTANT CASE OF TERRITORIAL JURISDICTION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY (original Defendants) Appellants. vs. THE RAJA OF DRANGDRA (original Plaintiff) Respondent.

THE Government of Bombay appeal to Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature against the decree of the District Court of Ahmedabad, in which it is declared that the Raja of Drangdra had proved a prescriptive title to the village of Sultanpoor, confiscated by the British Government in 1862.

The following is a brief summary of the former proceedings in this case:—The village of Sultanpore is well within the peninsula of Kattiawar, situated on the border of the Rume between the States of Drangdra and Bajana—ten miles from the Ahmedabad frontier.

In 1840 a dispute arose between the Draugdra and Bajana Durbars, as to the proprietorship of certain lands belonging to Sultanpore, which village was then waste.

Whilst this dispute was under adjudication by the Political Agent in Kattiawar, the Revenue authorities at Ahmedabad stepped in, and claimed the waste village on the strength of an entry in an old list of villages, in the possession of the descendant of a Muzmoondar of the former (that is the Guicowar's) Government.

After a fruitless correspondence with the Revenue authorities, the Political Agent referred the matter to the Bombay Government who decided, on the strength of a report by the Assistant Settlement Officer, that Sultanpoor was a Khalsat village of the Ahmedabad district.

Against this ruling both His Highness the Raja of Drangdra and the Bajana Chief urgently remonstrated. The power urged that a commission be appointed to investigate the several claims. The Political Agent also in forwarding these remonstrances to Government suggested that the Judge at Ahmedabad be appointed Special Commissioner to pass an award in this case, a course in his opinion necessary to establish the impartiality of the decision to the parties concerned, as the case was one to which Government was a party.

Thereupon Government passed the following resolution:—"The case has been decided by Government on its merits, and it is not now open to Government to review the evidence again or to make further enquiry. But it is open to either of the chiefs to sue Government for the village in the Court of the Judge at Ahmedabad. The Political Agent should be informed that this course is open to them, and that if either or both can establish that the village belongs to them it will of course be restored."

On the strength of this assurance the Raja of Drangdra and the Bajana Chief severally filed suits in the Ahmedabad District Court. The latter, however, subsequently retired from the contest.

But the Judge at Ahmedabad threw out the suit instituted by Drangdra, on the ground that it was a political question, and therefore not within the cognizance of the Civil Court.

On appeal, the High Court ruled that as the plaintiff's (Drangdra's) object was only to establish his proprietory right over the village, and as Government had signified their assent to the remand of the suit for disposal by the District Court of Ahmedabad on the merits, "the plaint be returned to the plaintiff to be amended in the manner which has been agreed upon, and upon its being so amended, the said plaint be registered in the Court of the District Judge at Ahmedabad, and be disposed of by the District Judge on the merits."

Accordingly the Raja of Drangdra instituted fresh proceedings in the District Court at Ahmedabad. The Judge on 4th February 1870 passed a decree in his favour of which the following is an extract: "I find plaintiff proved a prescriptive title to the village of Sultanpoor, and the lands there of I accordingly declare his proprietory right to the same, and direct that the defendant do deliver up possession of them to the said plaintiff."

Thus after carrying on this vexatious dispute for 30 years, the Drangdra Durbar got possession of the village of Sultanpoor.

But the Government of Bombay being dissatisfied with the Ahmedabad Court's decision, appealed to the High Court for a reversal of the decree, on several technical grounds.

The case came on for hearing before the High Court, on the 12th, and subsequently on the 19th June, when Mr. Latham in opening the case for the appellants, said:—

This was a suit brought by the Raja of Drangdra in the District Court of Ahmedabad, to establish his right to the village of Sultanpore. Government disputed his title. The Civil Court, in the first instance, declined to entertain the suit on the ground that they had no jurisdiction. But in obedience to the directions of this Court, and the resolution of Government, the Civil Court took it up, and decided in favour of the Raja. That decision is now appealed against by Government on the ground that the judgment is against the weight of the evidence. That most of the evidence is inadmissible. That the Judge holds the evidence equally balanced, and the scale turned by the evidence from Radhumpore Nawab, which consists of mere unauthenticated state ments, and is absolutely illegal. If this is rejected the judgment should have been given in favour of Government. That the predecessor in title of the British Government was the Guicowar, who had given a lease of the village in dispute, which goes to prove that the proprietory right was vested in Government alone.

Mr. Anstey addressed the Court for the respondent.

Sir Charles Sargent, in giving judgment, said—We have with considerable regret come to the conclusion that the Court below had no jurisdiction over the questions in this suit. They are between two equally Sovereign powers—the British Government and the Raja of Drangdra. It is plain from the former judgment of the High Court, that the Court thought that there were two questions; 1. That the Raja was an independent power, a difficulty which might have been waived; but 2. That the lands were beyond British territory; an objection only to be removed by amendment of the plaint, so as to make it appear that they were within territory. This amendment being consented to it was made. But no such consent could have validity. The object goes to the subject matter itself, and the Code provides for that in express terms. We therefore think that the Court below had no jurisdiction, and we must reverse the decree upon that ground. Each party must bear their own costs.

Judgment annulled accordingly for want of jurisdiction.

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN GERMANY.—According to statistics that have been collected and printed in the official organ, the *North German Gazette*, there are in Prussia 97 religious orders of men and congregations, containing in all 1,069 members. Of these there are 11 convents of the Jesuits, with 160 members, and 5 convents of "Redemptorists," with 69. In Bavaria there are 71 convents, composed of 1,045 members, and in the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt four, with 29. The entire number of female orders and associations in Prussia is 626 establishments, with 5,586 *religieuses*, or about 1,809 above the number in 1865. Bavaria has 188 establishments, with 2,333 members. The convents of males are mainly under the control of superiors of Italian nationality, though there are a number with French superiors.

VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

THE following business was brought forward at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, held on Thursday.

1. The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the definition of 'Coin' contained in the Indian Penal Code.

The object is stated in the title.

2. Also to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend Act No. V of 1872 (*to remove doubts as to the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Bombay over the Province of Sindh*).

The object is stated in the title.

3. Also to move that the final Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the solemnization in India of marriages of persons professing the Christian religion, be taken into consideration.

4. Also to move—

(*a*) that in section 8, line 4, after the word "Christian," the following be inserted:—"either by name or as holding any office for the time being."

(*b*) that in section 56, for "the Secretary in the Foreign Department of the Government of India," the following words be substituted:—"such officers as the Governor General in Council from time to time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, appoints in this behalf."

(*c*) that in section 81, line 1, after the words "Local Government," the following words be inserted:—"and the officers appointed under section 56"; and that in lines 5 and 10 for 'him' the words "them respectively" be substituted; and that in line 10, after the word 'to,' the words 'the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to be by him forwarded to' be inserted. And that the following proviso be added to the section:—

"Provided that in the case of the Governments of Madras and Bombay, the Chief Secretary shall forward the said certificates directly to the Secretary of State for India."

(*d*) that to section 86 the following clause be added:—

"And all such powers and functions may be exercised, as regards Native States situate within the local limits of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay by the Governors in Council of those Presidencies respectively."

5. Also to move that the Bill as amended be passed.

6. Also to present a preliminary Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the admission of appeals to the Privy Council.

7. The Hon. Sir Richard Temple to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill for imposing a duty on certain spirits manufactured in British Burma.

Their Excellencies Lord Northbrook, Lord Napier, and a full Council were present.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse obtained leave to introduce a Bill to amend the definition of the word "Coin" in the Indian Penal Code. The object of the Bill was to counteract the manufacture of copper coin in foreign states. A variety of evasions is described in the "objects and reasons."

Everything else was gone through as per list of business, with exception of a very small modification respecting the action of the Governments of Madras and Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse had occasion to speak at some length on the Bill, and the remaining gentlemen in Council had all something to say; the general feeling being against Mr. Hobhouse's intended legislation to prevent such exceptional cases as that unfortunate one of Madras, in which Christians, so called, adopted another religion to avail themselves of privileges which the Christian discipline denied to them.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Rev. F. T. S. DYER is, we are sorry to hear, under orders to proceed to Lucknow, but will remain in Calcutta until the cold weather. Mr. Dyer's departure will be looked upon with great regret by the Cathedral congregation, with whom he is deservedly a favourite.—*Englishman.*

DR. PHIN SMITH.—We regret to learn that Dr. Phin Smith, Professor of Dentistry at the Medical College, is compelled to visit Europe on medical certificate. Dr. Smith has laboured in this city for upwards of twenty-two years—a period which has only been once broken by a short leave to Europe for four months. We wish him a prosperous voyage home, and speedy restoration to health and his numerous clients in Calcutta.—*Ibid.*

WE are told that a daring robbery was recently committed from a registered packet destined for Benares. The value of the stolen property, which consisted of a few tolas of gold, and some diamonds, pearls and rubies, is estimated at Rupees 1,500. A native mail guard, belonging on the Frontier Travelling Post Office carriages, who was entrusted with an over-carried packet, is suspected of the crime.—*Madras Athenæum.*

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A SHROFF OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.—Yesterday, before Mr. T. G. Clarke, the case of the prisoner Strinams Charry, shroff of the Bank of Madras, came on for judgment. His Worship being satisfied that there was sufficient evidence against the prisoner, convicted him, and sentenced him to pay a fine of 200 Rupees, and to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment, in default of the payment of the fine, to suffer six weeks' further rigorous imprisonment. The fine if paid, was to be given to the Bank authorities, as compensation for the loss and expense sustained by them in connexion with the present case.—*Ibid*

STAGE-STRUCK COOKS AND TAILORS.—It is rumoured that the Gosnese cooks and tailors are about to give a theatrical performance near the old market in Camp at the end of this week, and that they intend to apply to the Cantonment Magistrate for permission, and for a "guard of honour" to protect the performers in the event of a disturbance, as it is alleged that they intend appearing in indecent characters, and singing songs touching the reputation of respectable families. Performances of this nature should be objected to, the more so as the pieces selected have been composed by uneducated people. It is to be hoped that Major Thoyts, our energetic magistrate, will enquire into the character of persons who apply to him for permission for such performances. The priests, we believe, have done their best to dissuade the amateurs from performing on the occasion under notice, but have failed in their efforts.—*Sind News.*

THE "IMMORTAL HONOUR OF BEING HANGED."—A native, we presume of the Sher Allya caste, is to be executed for murder at the Lucknow Jail in a few days. This man formerly murdered a child, but for want of evidence was let off. Afterwards he murdered his wife, and for want of evidence was let off again, with transportation for life. While in the Lucknow Jail he knocked out the brains of a fellow prisoner with his own irons or manacles. He told the Judge that he bore not the slightest enmity to the man he had killed, in fact he knew nothing at all about him. He committed the first murder in the hope of being hanged; he was let off again, and he committed the second murder in the same hope; he was let off again. Therefore he has committed the third murder and thinks that surely they will grant him the inestimable satisfaction of being hanged this time. He is in excellent spirits and declares that his whole lifetime has been spent in devising some means by which he might attain to the immortal honor of being hanged, and considering the sacrifices that he has made, he considers that the very least his co-religionists can do will be to erect a substantial tomb that throughout future ages shall be visited by pilgrims from the uttermost parts of the earth, and that he expects fresh flowers and garlands to adorn his sepulchre every day, and hundreds of *chiraghs* to burn all night, none of your common oil; his curse will rest upon the head of any devotee who dares to offer mustard oil or candles at two annas a pound, nothing less than pure cocoanut or kerosine will satisfy him.—*Oudh Excelsior.*

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—My name appears in the "*authenticated*" list of the officers of Royal Artillery (late Bengal) whose applications to retire have gone home, published in the *Pioneer* of the 26th June; and as the statement is likely to mislead my friends and those who are interested in the scheme, I beg to inform you that, as far as I am concerned, you list is *incorrect*, and request therefore you will be good enough to insert this in your next issue.—Yours truly,

THOS. PRESANT, Captain,
Royal Artillery

"MANUFACTURING" APPOINTMENTS.

THE approaching Artillery retirements will leave vacant some valuable appointments in the manufacturing branches of the Ordnance Department—as that of Agent for the Manufacture of Gunpowder, now held by Colonel G. E. Voyle, or that of Agent for Gun Carriages, held by Colonel H. Lewis. We hear that it is in contemplation to take the present opportunity of removing an anomaly from which the public service in times past cannot but have suffered. These manufacturing appointments having hitherto been unequally paid, it has been a not unnatural desire for the incumbent of one of the less lucrative to exchange it on the earliest opportunity for one that was more so. Thus, for the sake of two or three hundred rupees more a month, an officer thoroughly at home and useful in saddlery let us say, would claim on the ground of seniority his transfer to the Gunpowder Agency, of which he knew previously nothing, and where he would be, as best, for some time in the position of a fifth wheel to the coach. It is proposed to equalize the salaries of all these "manufacturing" appointments, as vacancies occur, so as to remove the temptation to exchange, and thus to save the public service from the two-fold loss—of an officer quitting a department in which he was experienced and valuable, to assume one for which he must necessarily be for a long time incompetent. If we are rightly informed that such a reform is in contemplation, we sincerely congratulate those to whom its conception is due.—*Pioneer.*

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, June 21.)

THE arbitrators at Geneva have adjourned until June 25. The representatives of the press have not been admitted, but both at Geneva and in America it is believed that the delay will enable the arbitrators of the respective Governments to devise some means of preventing the treaty from falling through. Meantime Mr. Disraeli has stated in the Commons that he does not consider it consistent with his position to embarrass Ministers in the conduct of the negotiations, but he declined to pledge himself as to his future course of action.

In the House of Lords the Ballot Bill has passed through committee, and has been reported to the House with the amendments thereon. On the motion of Lord Abinger, an address is to be presented to Her Majesty, praying that a commission may be issued to inquire into the alleged injustice towards the captains of the late purchase corps occasioned by their proposed supersession by the first captains of the scientific corps.

In the House of Commons the Scotch Education Bill has passed through committee, and has been reported to the House with the amendments. The conduct of the French Government, in connection with the recent denunciation of the Treaty of Commerce between that country and Great Britain, has been the subject of a debate, in which Mr. Graves characterised the policy of the French Ministers as ungenerous and unjust towards England. A resolution, declaring the change to be likely to impair the cordial relations of the two countries, proposed by Mr. Graves, was however, ultimately withdrawn, after an explanation by Mr. Gladstone. In answer to a question by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Grant Duff has stated that certain purchases of bills and securities have been made by the Bank of Bengal on behalf of the Government. These documents, under the circumstances will not be cancelled, but no more purchases are to be made without the sanction of the Government.

Her Majesty has returned to Windsor from Balmoral, and will visit Osborne in a few weeks' time.

Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales have visited Lynn, and have been present at the opening of the Northfolk Agricultural Society's annual exhibition in that town. On June 24 they will be present at the opening ceremony of the New Bethnal Green Museum in the East-end of London.

The Marquis of Lorne has obtained a fortnight's leave of absence from the House of Commons in consequence of ill-health.

The debate on the Army Bill has occupied the attention of the French Chambers several days during the past week, in the course of which the President has addressed the Assembly in defence of the clause to send home recruits after six months' service, subject to recall. It has been decided that another loan will be necessary to accelerate the evacuation of French territory by the Germans, but nothing has yet been determined concerning it. M. Thiers is said to be in frequent communication with Count Arnim and Prince Bismarck respecting the final evacuation of territory.

A meeting of the leaders of various parties in the German Parliament is spoken of to submit a proposal to supersede the contemplated measure for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany. The negotiations between the German and French Governments to accelerate the final evacuation of French territory are proceeding satisfactorily. Two corvettes belonging to the Republic of Hayti have been pacifically captured by German vessels of war, in order to enforce the payment of demands made by the German Government on behalf of a private trader.

A new Ministry has been formed in Spain, with Zorilla as president, which is spoken of as being likely to give much satisfaction to the country. The Carlists are still being actively pursued in Biscay and Galicia, and the insurrection may now be spoken of as entirely subdued.

Great celebrations took place at the Vatican in Rome on June 16, on account of that being the twenty-sixth anniversary of the Pope's accession to the throne.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council have dismissed the appeal of Kalleschurn Tewaree and another *v.* Rajah Sahib Perhlad Sein, also that of Chowdry Wahid Ali *v.* Mussumut Jumail, both with costs. The appeal of Baboo Bhugman Doss *v.* Baboo Hunnooman Pashed Sahoo, has been allowed, with costs.

The Bank rate has been reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent.

Sir Barnes Peacock has taken his seat on the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Maj.-Gen. Strachey has been examined before the Indian Finance Committee. Mr. Grant Duff was present. Sir J. W. Kaye's examination was postponed to enable him to verify the documents he was to have produced.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.—Col. W. H. Sykes, Bo. Ret. and M.P. for Aberdeen; A. Ogilvie, late B.C.S.; W. St. Quintin, late Ben. C.S.; T. C. Jerdon, Mad. Ret.; the Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod; Sir Machael Cox, Bart; Major-General G. J. Carey, C. B.; Sir T. E. Winnington, Bart.

RECRUITS FOR INDIA.

A WAR OFFICE Departmental Committee, appointed to consider the age of recruits sent to India, have presented a report, dated the 19th of April, stating that until the proposed organisation of the land forces shall be complete, there can only be one method of procuring for foreign service men who have attained the age of twenty years—viz., by calling for volunteers. As declared age is not a sufficient guide, the Committee recommend that till the new organisation has come fully into play the decision of the fitness for foreign service rests, not upon declared age, but the knowledge of the physical constitution of each man, acquired by not less than a period of twelve months' effective service, which can be fully ascertained by the commanding officer and surgeon in medical charge of the regiment or depot. The committee suggest that, as far as possible, as regards service in India, newly-arrived regiments should at once be sent to the hill stations; and further remark that there is no reason to suppose that young men under twenty will suffer in the Mediterranean Dominion of Canada, or the Cape of Good Hope, and recommend that no restriction as to age be at present put on recruiting to complete the draughts for regiments stationed at those places.

AMERICAN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—The exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876 to celebrate the centenary of the United States' Declaration of Independence, is to be opened on April 19, the date of the battle of Lexington, closing on October 19, the date of the surrender of Cornwallis. An invitation is extended to every nation of the earth to be represented by its arts, industries, progress, and development. At a meeting of the Commission on the 24th of May, the latest time for acceptance by the various nations of the invitation to participate in the exhibition was fixed at March 4, 1874. Applications for space within the building and grounds must be made prior to March 4, 1875. All articles intended for exhibition must be in Philadelphia